

league picks
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LAST MONTH'S
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No 63,616



THE TIMES

TUESDAY JANUARY 30 1990

30p

Football gets £50m help for all-seat future

Hillsborough report alarms small clubs

By Robin Oakley and John Goodbody

Football pools promoters last night pledged at least £50 million towards implementing the Taylor report on the Hillsborough disaster, which demands that all league grounds become all-seater by the end of the decade.

The report, published yesterday, accuses football authorities and club managers of "chilling complacency" in the wake of the disaster which killed 95 people last April.

Football was suffering a flight of old grounds, poor facilities and the scourge of hooliganism. Lord Justice Taylor said, calling higher standards "both in bricks and mortar and in human relationships".

"The years of patching up grounds, of having periodic disasters and narrowly avoiding many others by muddling through on a wing and a prayer must be over," he said. The Government is press-

- English First and Second Division clubs to become all-seater by August 1994, others by August 1999. Rugby and cricket grounds should also phase out standing.
- Spikes to be removed from fences, which should be no higher than 2.2 metres with patrolled emergency gates.
- Ticket testing, throwing missiles, chanting obscene or racist abuse and pitch invasions to be outlawed.
- Electronic "tagging" to keep convicted hooligans away.
- The shelving of the Identity card scheme.
- Better police communications within grounds.
- Better first aid and medical facilities, with doctors either on call or at the ground, depending on crowd.

ing ahead rapidly with his recommendation that all First and Second Division Clubs should have all-seat stadiums by August 1994. Other English and Scottish Premier League clubs will have to do away with terracing by 1999.

Mr David Waddington, the Home Secretary, said squalid conditions created squalid behaviour and it was essential to safety and better crowd behaviour to move towards all-seat stadiums. The Labour Party ensured a political battle by opposing the idea, which is expected to cost £130 million.

The Football Trust, funded by Littlewoods, Venors and Zetters from their Spot-the-Ball competitions, immediately promised a minimum of £50 million over the next 10 years to help clubs to improve their grounds.

Typical of the clubs' reactions was that of Mr Jon Pollard of Aldershot, who

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said: "I wish last week's storms had done us a favour and blown our stands away."

Mr Arthur Sandford, who takes over as the Football League's chief executive on Thursday, said there was a very real possibility that some of the smaller clubs would not be able to afford the improvements and would go to the wall. Other clubs would be forced to move their grounds.

The Government, embarrassed by Lord Justice Taylor's rejection of its identity card scheme - which he said could increase the chances of congestion and disorder outside grounds - is to implement a whole range of

safety measures recommended by the report. Ministers will also swiftly consider creating three new public order offences: the throwing of missiles at sports grounds, the chanting of racial or obscene abuse and running on the pitch without reasonable excuse.

They will also examine the judge's recommendation that all sports grounds - including rugby and cricket grounds - should be subject to the new Football Licensing Authority.

Among 33 new recommendations since the interim report in the summer, the judge calls for electronic tagging and extended use of attendance centres to keep convicted hooligans away on Saturdays.

He also says some perimeter fencing should be removed, but relatives of the Hillsborough victims said his recommendations in this respect did not go far enough.

Labour immediately made plain its opposition to the idea of all-seat stadiums and called

Confidence on page 22, col 1

Enjoy the discomfort while you can.



Floods and gales bring more chaos

By John Young

Gales and heavy rain flooded parts of Britain yesterday as engineers struggled to repair power lines severed in last week's storm.

Flood warnings were issued in Wales and the West Country, and the river Severn in Worcester rose to its highest level for 20 years.

The newly formed National Rivers Authority issued warnings of possible flooding in coastal areas. Warnings were in force on several rivers in Devon and Cornwall. Some roads were blocked by fallen trees and landslides.

Twenty-five people were evacuated from their homes after a landslip at Higher Kelly, near Calstock, Cornwall, caused by a garden wall being blown down. Several

Confirmed on page 22, col 1

More than 100,000 households in southern England were told that power supplies

should not be reconnected until later this week. The South Western Electricity Board warned people against trying to reconnect their own supplies by running leads from nearby houses.

Up to 13,000 homes in Devon were without electricity for the fourth day, and 20 schools were closed. In Cornwall some 15,000 homes were without power and a dozen schools closed.

The marathon was won by the Kenyan, Wakilihi. Games reports, pages 44, 45, 46

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Baby charge

Miss Jane Griffiths, a nurse aged 33, was remanded in custody at Honeferry Road, London, yesterday, accused of abusing a new-born baby, Alexandra Griffiths. Page 2

Moving name

Blue Arrow, the employment group, has written off £81.85 million for the year and renamed "Manpower", it moving its corporate base to the US. Page 23

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Australian spider beetle, magnified about 16 times.

By Simon Tait
Arts Correspondent

Innocent bouquets of cut flowers handed out to performers at an autumn music festival may have brought havoc to one of the country's most important collections of rare books.

The National Trust have discovered that beetles have eaten into 5,000 16th and 17th century books at the library at Lanhydrock House near Bodmin in Cornwall.

"We've found two tiny beetles, the biscuit beetle and the Australian spider beetle, and we think they were brought in on the bouquets presented at the autumn festival here in November," said Mrs Tamsin Thomas, of the National Trust.

Evidence was found when staff began

a spring clean of the collection in the long library at the house. The books were collected by a 17th century Puritan theologian, the Rev Hamblin Gammon, pastor of Mawgan-in-Pyder, Cornwall, on behalf of his patron the first Earl of Radnor. They included the only two copies known of a 1588 religious work, both of which have been damaged.

According to Mr Peter Hammond, the Natural History Museum's beetle expert, the National Trust should have been on their guard against the pests. "Any library which inspects its shelves regularly would have been aware of the presence of these beetles and I'm not surprised to hear of its presence here. They don't need much water, so they can subsist on very dry material indeed."

Mr Hammond said the National Trust

should not have been surprised to find either the Australian spider beetle, *Platus tectorius*, or the biscuit or bread beetle, *Stegobium paniceum*, between their covers.

He said: "I would expect to find them in practically every household in every town. The spider beetle is non-flying but could have come in packing or anything of vegetable origin, and the bread beetle flies around in great numbers. The spider beetle has been known in this country for at least a century and the bread beetle, which is of the same family as the bookworm and the woodworm, since Roman times."

The fact that the books had not been disturbed since last Spring would have given the grub the undisturbed opportunity to have a lengthy feast.

Honecker leaves cancer ward – for jail



Arrest on treason charges

From Anne McElvoy
East Berlin

East Germany's disgraced former leader, Herr Erich Honecker, was yesterday released from hospital and driven straight to an East Berlin jail facing charges of treason, corruption and abuse of office.

Herr Honecker, aged 77, was collected early yesterday morning by his wife and former Education Minister, Frau Margot Honecker, and their daughter and grandchild, from the Charité hospital where he had been treated for cancer of the kidney.

Herr Honecker, looking pale but otherwise composed, was accompanied by six plain clothes security men. He

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kissed Frau Honecker before being swept away in a Russian-built Volga accompanied by a policeman.

The couple were rarely seen together during Herr Honecker's later years in power and were rumoured to live apart most of the time. Since their communal fall from grace, they spent more time together and hospital staff said that Frau Honecker was a frequent visitor during her husband's two-week stay.

His doctor, Dr Peter Althaus said that his patient was not fit to face arrest and has asked for him to be taken into medical care. "The patient is very depressed," he told reporters, "he finds it difficult to grasp the current developments."

The Bush budget

Plan to halve deficit

From Martin Fletcher and Peter Stothard, Washington

The United States embarked yesterday on the first stage of its most drastic retrenchment since the end of the Second World War.

The Bush Administration unveiled plans yesterday to wind down 69 US military bases, including three in Britain, cut troop levels, kill a series of weapon procurement programmes, and retire many ageing ships and aircraft.

The Cold War over, Mr Richard Cheney, the US Defence Secretary, announced his intention to close outright 35 bases in the US and 12 abroad, and to scale back 22 others. In Britain all US operations are to cease at RAF Greenham Common, RAF Fairford, and RAF Wethers-

field, and seven other bases are to be closed in Italy, Turkey, Greece, West Germany and South Korea.

It is understood that further closures both in Britain and other countries are under

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detailed negotiation. The British base under threat is RAF Bentwaters.

The landmark defence budget preserves for the time being both the Strategic Defense Initiative and the equally controversial B2 "Stealth" bomber, but both of those enormously expensive

programmes are under review. The defence budget formed part of a wider \$1,230 billion (£740 billion) federal budget which President Bush presented to Congress yesterday.

That larger budget envisages a budget deficit for 1991 halved to \$63.1 billion through increased revenues and spending cuts.

However, cuts in domestic spending programmes are deeper than those in defence and the package will be bitterly contested by the Democratic-controlled Congress.

Congressmen of both parties will also demand more shutdowns of overseas bases, particularly as the closure of 86 domestic bases was agreed

Continued on page 22, col 7

US reveals details of cuts at bases

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

US Air Force officials confirmed yesterday's report in *The Times*, gave details of the decision to pull out from three RAF bases in Britain, involving the withdrawal of thousands of American servicemen and their families and the transfer of aircraft and refuelling tankers to the US or other European sites.

Cuts in the US defence budget will reduce the number of American main operating bases in Britain from eight to six. Operations will cease at Fairford in Gloucestershire

Continued on page 22, col 4

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TTS

NEWS ROUNDUP

Woman charged with abduction

Miss Janet Griffiths, of Burford, Oxfordshire, appeared in court yesterday accused of abducting the newborn baby Alexandra Griffiths from St Thomas' Hospital, south London, 18 days ago (Paul Wilkinson writes).

Miss Griffiths, a nurse aged 33, was remanded in custody until February 12 by Mr Ronald Moss, the stipendiary magistrate at Horsley Road court in London. She was charged under section two of the 1984 Child Abduction Act.

Mr David Archer, for the Crown Prosecution Service, asked that a second charge of child stealing, brought under the 1861 Offences Against the Person Act, should be withdrawn as the relevant section had been repealed.

Miss Griffiths smiled nervously at the crowded courtroom when she entered the dock. She spoke once, saying "Yes" to confirm her name and address.

Mr Archer asked for a two-week remand in custody for the preparation of medical and social inquiry reports. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Pay deal for dons

Union leaders agreed yesterday to a compromise with polytechnic and college directors which could end the long-running examination boycott by dons (Sam Kiley writes). The Polytechnics and Colleges Employers Forum agreed at the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service to include part-time academics in national pay bargaining. Academics will be asked in a national vote in the next fortnight to support the agreement for a 6 per cent pay rise, backdated to last April, with 1.5 per cent back-dated from last September. Senior lecturers will get a £750 bonus.

Gorden Kaye 'better'

The actor Gorden Kaye, star of BBC Television's *'Allo 'Allo*, who received serious head injuries when wood was blown through his car windscreen during last Thursday's gales, was moved out of intensive care into a general ward at Charing Cross Hospital yesterday (Libby Jukes writes).

His condition was described as "serious, but stable and improving all the time." Miss Alison Griffin, for the producers of the *'Allo 'Allo stage show, said: "It's too early yet to say he's out of danger. But he is now aware of people, recognizes their voices, and responds by squeezing hands."*

Branagh shares deal

CBS UK said yesterday that it had become the majority shareholder in Renaissance Films, a company set up by Kenneth Branagh the actor (Andrew Lyett writes). CBS UK is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sony, the Japanese company which took over the Hollywood studio Columbia for \$3.4 billion. In Britain CBS UK operates largely as a record, music publishing and video distribution company. Mr Branagh's related Renaissance Theatre and film companies will benefit from being part of the wider CBS and Sony corporate empire, including Columbia.

New chief for Justice

Lord Alexander of Weedon, QC, chairman of the National Westminster Bank, has been elected chairman of the Council for Justice, the all-party law reform group and the British section of the International Commission of Jurists (Frances Gibb writes). A member of the council for many years, he recently appeared for Teo Soh Lung, a Singapore solicitor, when she was seeking release from detention in Singapore. Her previous counsel was banned from practice in Singapore.

Litigation reform, page 4

Ulster resignation

The vice-chairman of the Northern Ireland Police Authority is to retire for "personal reasons", after remarks she is alleged to have made about the Royal Ulster Constabulary sparked a dispute. Mrs Phyllis Bateson has told Mr Peter Brooke, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, she wants to leave at the end of the month. Mr Ken Maginnis, a Unionist MP, said in the Commons last June that Mrs Bateson made the remarks at a reception for Sir John Hermon, Chief Constable of the RUC, before his retirement last May.

Cabinet resists call for defence cuts

By Nicholas Wood and Philip Webster

Senior ministers moved yesterday to damp down hopes that the upturns in Eastern Europe will bring big cash savings in Britain's defence budget.

Foreign Office ministers are lining up with the Ministry of Defence and the Prime Minister to resist Treasury pressure for big cutbacks in men and weapons.

Ministerial sources insisted that the scope for reductions was "limited". They do not envisage much of a "peace dividend" for the United Kingdom, regardless of moves by Warsaw Pact countries to send home Soviet troops.

They maintain that Britain's long-term defence interests are served by ensuring that the United States retains

a sizeable military presence on the Continent.

That could be achieved only by Britain and its continental Nato partners continuing to shoulder their share of the burden in the defence of Western Europe.

Labour accused Cabinet "dinosaurs" of being totally confused over their stance on defence cuts while Whitchurch sources scorned weekend press reports of "huge" cuts in defence spending in the pipeline.

Suggestions that troop levels could be cut by a third were greeted with "hysterical laughter" in the Ministry of Defence, and government sources issued a warning against counting the chickens of future savings.

Mr Martin O'Neill, the Opposition's chief defence spokesman, insisted that Mr Douglas Hurd, the

Foreign Secretary, had backed away from his talk of converting "tanks into tractors".

Mr O'Neill said that while the Treasury pressed for economies at the Ministry of Defence, Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Defence, vied with one another in painting a "bleaker" picture of events in the East.

"This shambles has to be contrasted with clear calls from the Dutch and Belgian Governments for Western consideration of troop reductions in non-American, foreign, Nato forces in West Germany," Mr O'Neill told students at Manchester University.

"While it may be some time before these changes are fully implemented, the European Allies should be insisting that it is not only the United States

that benefits from the changes in Eastern Europe."

Government sources insisted that the talks in Vienna on Conventional Forces in Europe were the way to retain security at reduced arms levels.

Ministry of Defence sources said there were no plans for a defence review, maintaining that the fluidity and uncertainty surrounding events in the East made such an exercise futile. However, defence budgets were being continually reassessed through the annual spending round and long-term costings.

"Sceptical" Treasury officials, warming up for the annual review of public spending later in the year, were said to be behind reports that Mr John Major, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was pressing for big defence cuts and had clashed with the Prime Minister.

Closure of US base to cost jobs

By Ray Clancy

Closure of the American military base at Wethersfield, Essex has put 118 jobs at risk.

Colonel Tom High, installation commander, said the US Air Force spends £5.6 million in the community including service contracts and equipment supplies.

People working at the base were told yesterday about the closure proposal.

Commander High said most of the 513 air force personnel and their families will be sad to leave.

"When the roses are blooming in the summer this is the best looking base in the world. The quality of life here is exceptional. It is considered one of the most attractive assignments for US forces."

He said that the official communication from Washington regarding relocation indicated budget considerations were the main reason behind the decision but that the political situation worldwide was also a factor.

"This has not come as a major surprise. We have known for the past nine years that the future of the base was under consideration," he said.

The official communication read: "US Air Force operation will be terminated in mid-1991. The 819 civil engineering squadrons and the 2,166 combat construction attachments and support units assigned to the base will be inactivated in late 1990."

Colonel High said it was up to the Ministry of Defence, which owns the base, to decide what happens. It could be completely deactivated and closed down, put on automatic standby or used for a non-military purpose. MoD officials are meeting local councillors on Wednesday to discuss closure.

Air staff at the base work on major construction programmes and are on standby to undertake rapid runway repairs in wartime for US Air Force bases throughout Britain. They are also prepared to provide support services for Nato.

The airfield was first developed in 1941 under wartime emergency conditions and when construction was completed in January 1944 the US Ninth Bomber Command took over. It was involved in the invasion of June 6, 1944, and took part in big missions over Europe at the end of the Second World War.

In 1952 it reopened when the US Air Force 20th Fighter Bomber Group arrived.

Storm victim's last trip**Rebellion by skilled staff could cripple Ford plants**

By Tim Jones, Employment Affairs Correspondent

The Ford motor company was faced with a rebellion by its skilled craftsmen last night which threatened to cripple its main plants in Britain.

The unofficial strike at the company's Halewood site on Merseyside continued, with the loss of vehicles valued at £11 million a day, as shop stewards meeting in Birmingham decided to ask skilled craftsmen at Dagenham, Bridgend, Swansea and Croydon to join the action.

In a separate development, Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, accused the company of "for many years putting down the interests of skilled workers."

The Halewood action is already halting work at the Southampton plant which makes Transit vans.

Skilled staff claim the two-year agreement accepted last week by the company's 32,000 hourly-paid workers will erode their differentials.

Mr Arthur Barklem, chairman of the craftsmen's national group, said they were against the terms of the company offer. They would ask the Amalgamated Engineering Union to make any strike action official.

He condemned the offer as a "slap in the face to craftsmen" and said other union negotiators acted "like an eastern European dictatorship".

Another union official predicted last night that every plant could be faced with severe problems and even closure if the rebellion gains the support of the company's 5,000 highly skilled craftsmen.

The offer has also been firmly rejected by members of the EETPU, who voted by 668 to 375 in favour of a strike.

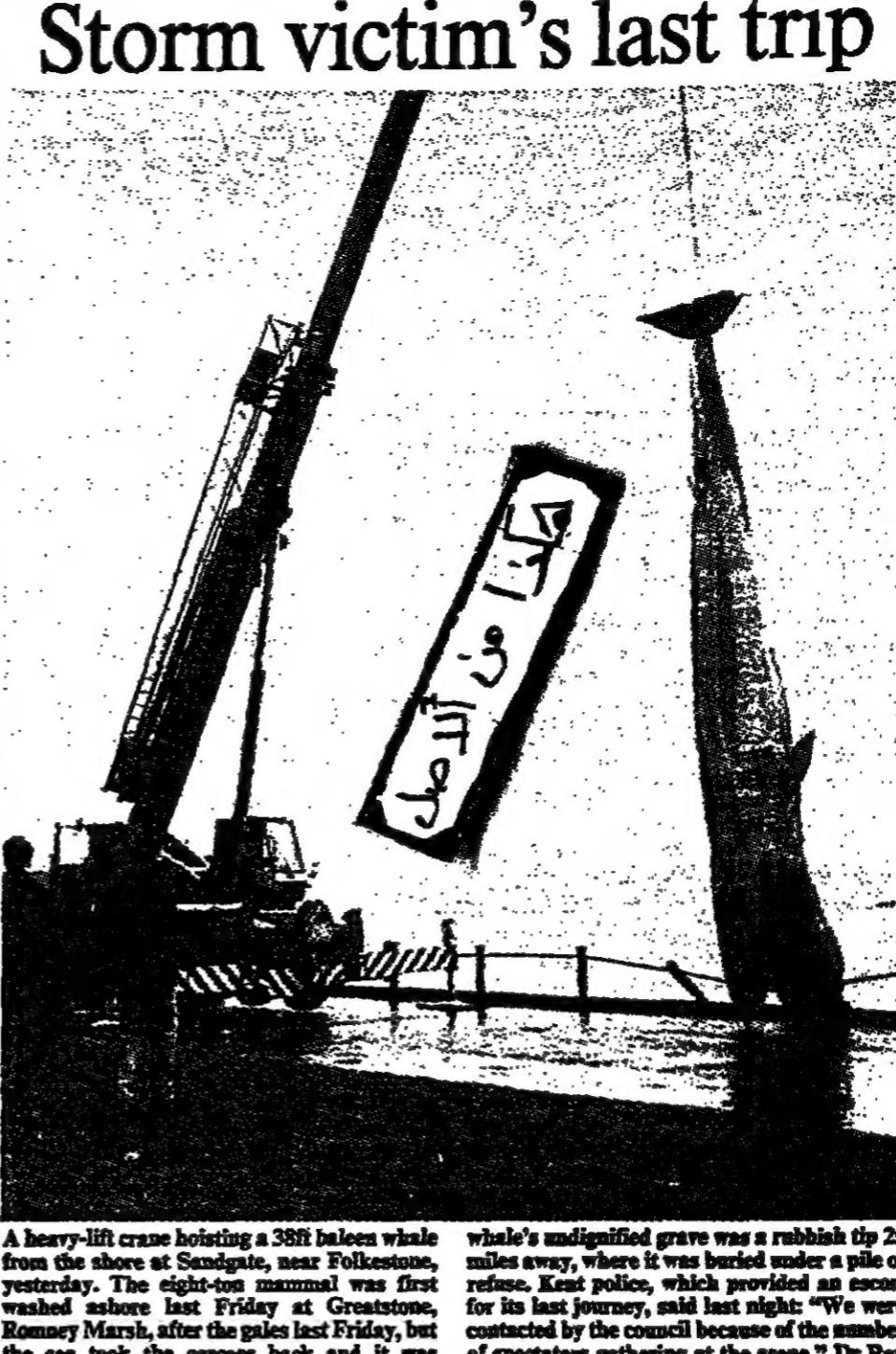
Mr Hammond said: "We want the company to pay for the work that our members are already doing and to come to a sensible arrangement for the future. Ford has, for many years, put down the interests of skilled workers."

• Four former Ford workers desisted by noise on the production line won £24,500 damages against the company in the High Court yesterday.

In the test case brought by the men, who were all employed at Ford's Croydon factory, the car manufacturer admitted liability for the injury caused to their hearing.

Mr Justice Waller awarded £7,500 damages to Mr Albert Birks, aged 58, a former press shop operator, of Westcott, Dorking, Surrey.

Mr Raymond Elliott, aged 63, a maintenance worker, of East Grinstead, Surrey, won £6,500. Mr Raymond Case, aged 55, a press shop operator, of Purley, south London, was awarded £6,000. Mr Peter Fry, aged 53, a press shop labourer, of Thornton Heath, south London, won £4,500.



A heavy-lift crane hoisted a 38ft baleen whale from the shore at Sandgate, near Folkestone, yesterday. The eight-ton mammal was first washed ashore last Friday at Greatstone, Romney Marsh, after the gales last Friday, but the sea took the carcass back and it was eventually beached 10 miles along the coast at Sandgate. The A259 in east Kent had to be closed for two hours during the operation. After council workers dragged it clear of the beach the crane lifted it on to a low loader. The whale's undignified grave was a rubbish tip 25 miles away, where it was buried under a pile of refuse. Kent police, who provided an escort for its last journey, said last night: "We were contacted by the council because of the number of spectators gathering at the scene." Dr Ray Gambell, of the International Whaling Commission, said that between 60 and 70 sea mammals were beached on British coasts every year, but it was less common for a baleen whale to be washed ashore.

Labour proposals for 'fresh start' London**Elected body to replace GLC**

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock committed a Labour government yesterday to creating a "lean and tightly managed" elected authority to run London.

The Labour Party hopes that it will be based in County Hall, the home of the defunct Greater London Council, on the south bank of the Thames.

Mr Kinnock made the revival of a strategic authority to replace the GLC, to plan, coordinate and promote the development of London, the centrepiece of proposals for a "fresh start" in governing the capital with funding to make it a "cleaner, greener and safer" place to live and work.

He accused the Government of letting London "choke itself into paralysis." Labour has decided to make the Government's treatment of London a key local and national campaigning issue.

Mr Kinnock said support for a strategic body came from people who were not Labour voters. Even among those hostile to the political control

the new London body would have responsibility for public transport, planning, roads, the police, the fire service and waste disposal. Details are not complete and will be the subject of talks between Labour and the London boroughs, although its electoral base is expected to be similar. County

It also includes public transport subsidies and "substantial investment" in extra buses, tubes and trains and new lines, including cross-London links. Public safety will be given a new priority, particularly for women, with a review of ticket barriers, increased staff and better lighting at stations and bus stops.

First-time home buyers will be given tax help to enable them to bring forward part of their tax relief to the early years of their mortgage when costs are high and income is low. Litter "hotlines", allowing residents to call council litter clearance teams, are also included in the proposals.

Mr Bryan Gould, Labour's environment spokesman, said



Hall, the subject of a planning application for hotel development, would be the most obvious location and would meet with the wishes of most Londoners, Mr Gould said.

Mr Kinnock spoke as Labour published a report on what it called the "chaos of shabby London". It said: "Living in a capital city should be a matter of pride. Instead, Londoners are beginning to feel ashamed of their city. No city in the Western world is treated with such contempt by its national government."

The report, *London Pride*, said: "London has the resources and skills to tackle its problems. But this government has denied local councils and public bodies the powers they need."

Mr Kenneth Baker, the Conservative chairman, said: "Labour must put their own house in order. After all, they control no fewer than eight of the 12 inner London boroughs and seven others besides."

Leading article, page 15

Ambulance staff call for action by public

By Tim Jones, Employment Affairs Correspondent

Ambulance union leaders will defy threats of legal action today and embark on a huge gamble which they hope will force the Government to discuss their claims for more money and an inflation proof pay mechanism.

They want workers all over Britain to take part today in a 15-minute "period of national conscience in support of the life-saving ambulance service" to demonstrate support for their cause.

Mr Roger Poole, the chief union negotiator, and his colleagues, know that unless the action is impressive, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Secretary of State for Health, will have no reason to move from his position that the basic offer of 9 per cent over 18 months cannot be improved.

The Confederation of British Industry and the Institute of Directors have issued a

warning that the call could be an inducement to workers to break their contracts, leading to legal action against unions. However, the unions have been careful to say employees should take work-time action only with the agreement of employers and do nothing to endanger health or safety. They expect many to take action during lunch hours.

Leading churchmen yesterday called on the Government to open discussions with the unions about setting up an independent inquiry.

The statement, signed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Glasgow, the Most Rev Thomas Winning, the Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Rev John Yates and eight others, said it was obvious that the present financial offers had not succeeded in meeting the ambulance workers' perception of their needs and rights.

Scrambling of films will be phased in during February

Sky to start charging film channel viewers

By Richard Evans, Media Editor

Sky Television will start charging viewers to watch films from next Monday, a year to the day after the four-channel satellite TV network was launched.

The subscription service for Sky Movies, costing £9.99 a month, will make it the first British direct-to-home pay television service. A new encryption system, which Sky claims is pirate proof, will mean Sky can limit its broadcasts to paying customers.

Subscribers will slot a viewer card into a TV set decoder to descramble the scrambled picture beamed to homes from the Astra satellite. The viewer card - the size of a credit card - will be changed regularly to prevent pirating, which has plagued previous pay-as-you-view services.

Scrambling of films will be phased in during February

Our report, "Two Militants land Euro jobs" (January 18), incorrectly stated that Frank Mills, a former Liverpool councillor, had been a leading Militant supporter and had been expelled from the Labour Party. Mr Mills remains an active member of the Labour Party and we apologize for indicating otherwise.

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Report on social conditions

Church tempers its criticism with government praise

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Editor

The Church of England on government policy and its moved quickly yesterday to whole philosophy. Dr Butler defuse a potential quarrel with the Government by insisting that the Government deserved credit for improvements in social conditions over the past five years.

Although a new report backed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, declared that free market capitalism must be subjected to a "theological critique", church spokesmen insisted the same was no less true of socialism or any other political ideology, and they were therefore not specifically attacking the Government.

The "injustice" of the Government's treatment of inner-city problems was "less grave now than it was five years ago", the Bishop of Willesden, the Right Rev Thomas Butler, said yesterday when he introduced the report, which describes progress since the Church of England's controversial survey of the inner cities which appeared in 1985.

While there were improvements in many areas and the average was better, housing and homelessness had become more acute in the past five years. "We now have young people begging in the streets because they have no income and nowhere to go," he said.

The bishop was speaking at a press conference to launch *Living Faith in the City*, a comprehensive review of the response to *Faith in the City*, which appeared in a storm of adverse publicity in 1985 after anonymous government sources had branded it Marxist.

As before, leaks of the report in advance had presented it as another left-wing attack

Dr Thomas Butler: Wide debate on the free market.

In a message to the press conference, the Archbishop of Canterbury welcomed the report and said: "Social and economic conditions for some have greatly improved, and the church has been glad to be associated with many local projects..."

"There remains a very clear challenge both to the Church and to the nation to persevere, until we see the end of what *Faith in the City* called 'a grave and fundamental injustice.' This will be achieved only by partnership between all religious and secular bodies concerned, both nationally

and socially." Dr Butler said the greatest change over five years was that whereas inner-city problems were not on the Government's list of priorities at all five years ago, they were now high on it. The report itself declares that it "warmly welcomes the major public commitment made by the Government to the problems of inner cities".

There was a wide debate going on, both inside the Church and outside, about whether a free market approach will be sufficient, acceptable, or successful," he said. "We do not seek to prejudice this debate."

However, there was still "anger" because of continuing privation in some areas; "some of this continuing anger inevitably finds its way into our report."

Surveying the state of poverty in Britain, the report says that "for a considerable number of people the picture looks bleaker than it did in 1985. For some at least this is because, in real terms, they have actually less cash in their pocket now than then. For many it is because their relative position is now much weaker."

Single people were among those who were suffering more, with significant increases in the number of young people who were homeless. "This is the cumulative effect of changes in income support and housing benefit, the inability to receive help with a deposit or rent in advance, low wages, and lack of low-cost rented accommodation. The Government's belief is that young people should be the responsibility of their parents and should remain at home, but many young homeless people have no home to return to."

Living Faith in the City (Church House Bookshop, Great Smith Street, London SW1, £30, £35). **Leading article, page 15**

Call to move Irish prisoners

Mr Gerard Conlon, one of the wrongfully imprisoned Guildford four, who were released last year, yesterday backed calls for more prisoners to be transferred from British jails to Ireland.

His support came on the day a report, *The Transfer of Prisoners*, was published. It is supported by Lord Hylton, a prison reform campaigner, and prison organizations.

Mr Conlon, who was released last October after serving

14 years, said the difficulties for Irish prisoners of family visits: "At times, you feel as if you are more or less strangers because of the barrier the lack of visits puts between you and your family."

The report said unannounced prison transfers and surveillance and arrest of visitors also put relationships under considerable strain.

It called on the Home Office and Northern Ireland Office to grant more transfer requests

on humanitarian grounds, and on the Irish Government to ratify the Council of Europe treaty on the transfer of sentenced prisoners, essential for those sentenced abroad.

The report is sponsored by the Committee on the Administration of Justice, the Irish Commission for Prisoners Overseas, the National Association of Probation Officers, and the Northern Ireland Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders.

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They had been wrongly accused of trying to cheat the store of £2 by switching price labels. Charges were dropped.

The two women originally refused to accept an offer of £3,000 paid into court by successful litigants and fuelled pressure for change.

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In the Tesco case, Mrs Frances Warby and Mrs Ann

Bright bouquet for a princess



Arjan Tata, left, and Katie Yerley, both aged three, patients who have been treated successfully for leukaemia, chatting happily with the Princess of Wales yesterday during her visit to the Royal Marsden Hospital, south London.

Law reform may stop successful litigants facing huge legal bill

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A reform of the law in the wake of the case involving two sisters who had a big legal bill after clearing their names in the face of shoplifting charges brought by the supermarket chain Tesco, was announced yesterday.

The sisters' legal action against Tesco highlighted the way High Court cost rules can work to the disadvantage of successful litigants and fuelled pressure for change.

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Vandal
blame
for rail
collapse

High truancy rates in inner cities linked to bad exam results

By David Tytler, Education Editor

About one in four inner-city schools experiences serious truancy and correspondingly bad examination results, according to a survey of 40,000 fifth-year pupils, published yesterday.

One in 20 of all pupils was judged to be a "serious" truant, having been off school for days or weeks at a time. One in 10 was said to have been absent for particular days or lessons and was described as a "selective" truant.

The research, led by Professor John Gray of Sheffield University, showed that boys and girls were equally likely to play truant and that there was no evidence to suggest that truancy rates were rising in the second half of the 1980s.

The survey, carried out for last night's BBC *Panorama* programme, also showed that about 10 per cent of inner-city youngsters were serious truants compared with 6 per cent overall. Selective truancy was also worse in the inner cities, at about 13 per cent compared with 10 per cent.

One in five secondary schools said that more than one in 10 of their pupils were serious truants, while one in

12 said that more than 20 per cent of their pupils were absent for long periods.

About one in four of all inner-city secondary schools and at least 10 per cent of their pupils reported serious truancy. About one in eight had more than 20 per cent of their pupils graded as serious truants. Overall, almost twice as many inner-city schools had higher numbers of serious truants than elsewhere, 12 per cent compared with only 7 per cent.

There were also marked differences between examination performances in inner-city schools and other schools. Only 17 per cent of inner-city children obtained four or more higher grade passes in public examinations, compared with 26 per cent elsewhere.

Professor Gray said that "even more strikingly" 28 per cent of inner-city children obtained no passes at all at any grade compared with 16 per cent in other schools.

The researchers said that serious truants were more likely than their classmates to have low examination results while those with good results were unlikely to have been

serious truants. Some of the selective truants, however, ended up doing reasonably well in public examinations.

Only about one in 10 of the serious truants stayed on in any form of education after 16 while 34 per cent were out of work or doing something else.

Mrs Angela Rumbold, Minister of State for Education and Science, told *Panorama* that she was concerned by the findings of the survey: "I think it's a little bit of a reflection on the teacher's ability to ensure that they motivate the children all the way through school."

Teachers did have to accept responsibility if some of the children within their care did not find their lessons sufficiently attractive to remain in school.

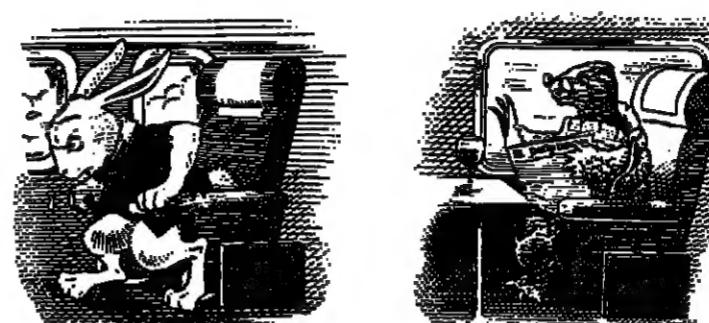
Mr Doug McAvoy, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, defended teachers: "It's not the quality of the teaching; it might be the difficulties the teacher has to overcome. I know it's more difficult for a teacher to make a subject exciting if they haven't got access to all the resources that they would want."

Swordfish pilots mark an anniversary

MARK PEPPER



Three Second World War pilots, from left, Lieutenant Commander Stan Brilliant, Commander David Cowichill and Lieutenant Commander Anthony Tuke, have been reunited with a Fairey Swordfish to mark the fiftieth anniversary of 819 Royal Naval Air Squadron. They travelled to the squadron's base at Prestwick, Ayrshire, to celebrate. The squadron was formed in January 1940 at the Royal Naval Air Station



First-class honours survey England leads UK universities in top degrees

By Sam Kiley, Higher Education Reporter

The English universities have, for the second consecutive year, out-performed competitors in the United Kingdom in their abilities to produce graduates with first-class honours degrees, according to statistics from the Universities Funding Council.

They turned out more than eight first-class degree holders in every 100 graduates, compared to just over six in Scotland, four in Wales, and three in Northern Ireland.

Although the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge continue to dominate the field, the science-based universities such as Bath, Salford, Aston, Aston, the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST), and Loughborough also performed well.

While 20.58 per cent of Cambridge graduates are credited with winning the highest academic laurels the university's performance is exaggerated because it does not classify degrees and reports the best performance of each student in Tripos examinations taken over three years.

Oxford came second with 13.65 per cent of students getting first-class honours degrees, and Bath held on to third place.

Reading University enjoyed the most spectacular increase in its academic fortunes between 1987 and 1988 climbing from 38th to 16th place. Loughborough also performed well and broke its way into the top 10 climbing from 15th to sixth. London and the UMIST were also in the top 10. Across the board 7.82 students in every 100 were

University Statistics Students and Staff (USR, PO Box 130, Cheltenham, Glos GL50 3SE; price £11.50)

First-class honours awards by university 1987 and 1988

| Institution | 1988 % | 1987 % | Institution | 1988 % | 1987 % |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| 1 Cambridge (1*) | 20.58 | 19.4 | 23 Heriot-Watt (14) | 6.92 | 8.2 |
| 2 Oxford (2) | 13.65 | 13.8 | 25 Kent (37) | 6.53 | 4.8 |
| 3 Bath (5) | 12.65 | 11.7 | 26 Strathclyde (24) | 6.51 | 6.2 |
| 4 Salford (9) | 10.5 | 10.2 | 27 Birmingham (37) | 6.56 | 4.9 |
| 5 Aston (6) | 10.14 | 10.0 | 28 Brunel (16) | 6.54 | 7.5 |
| 6 Loughborough (15) | 9.90 | 7.9 | 29 Manchester (25) | 6.51 | 6.1 |
| 7 London Univ (11) | 8.97 | 8.5 | 30 Leeds (23) | 6.38 | 6.2 |
| 8 UMIST (10) | 8.88 | 8.8 | 31 Essex (43) | 6.03 | 6.9 |
| 9 Nottingham (5—) | 8.49 | 9.5 | 32 Aberdeen (30) | 6.08 | 4.7 |
| 10 St Andrews (13) | 8.45 | 8.2 | 33 Cardiff (20) | 5.68 | 5.7 |
| 11 Bristol (7) | 8.28 | 9.4 | 34 Exeter (35—) | 5.60 | 5.0 |
| 12 City (8) | 8.19 | 9.2 | 35 Lancaster (31) | 5.59 | 5.7 |
| 13 Surrey (6—) | 8.17 | 9.5 | 36 Bradford (55—) | 5.54 | 5.0 |
| 14 Nottingham (12) | 7.82 | 8.4 | 37 Glasgow (27) | 5.50 | 6.0 |
| 15 Durham (20) | 7.78 | 7.0 | 38 Leicester (42) | 5.24 | 5.9 |
| 16 Nottingham (26) | 7.47 | 4.8 | 39 Luton (40) | 4.70 | 4.7 |
| 17 Sheffield (28) | 7.35 | 8.5 | 40 Dundee (33) | 4.57 | 5.5 |
| 18 York (17) | 7.28 | 7.4 | 41 Keele (21) | 4.64 | 6.3 |
| 19 Newcastle (18) | 7.24 | 7.3 | 42 Hull (40) | 4.57 | 4.2 |
| 20 Warwick (29) | 7.22 | 5.7 | 43 East Anglia (32) | 4.54 | 5.6 |
| 21 Sussex (19) | 7.16 | 7.2 | 44 Ulster (45) | 3.50 | 3.4 |
| 22 Southampton (26) | 7.00 | 6.1 | 45 Queen's, Belfast (44) | 3.50 | 3.5 |
| 23 Edinburgh (22) | 6.93 | 8.7 | UK | 7.82 | 7.4 |

* 1987 position shown in brackets. *Cambridge does not classify degrees, results from 1988 best performances in Tripos exams.

English grandmaster scores Dutch triumph

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

Dr John Nunn, the chess grandmaster from Roehampton, London, scored the greatest triumph of his chess career by winning the powerful international tournament in the Dutch town of Wijk aan Zee.

Dr Nunn, for many years a prominent member of the English silver medal-winning Olympic chess team, won against a host of powerful grandmasters from around the world. He finished well ahead of Nigel Short, Britain's top ranking grandmaster. Dr

Nunn, who has acted as Short's assistant in important matches, defeated him in their individual encounter.

Full score of the tournament (out of possible 13 points) were: Nunn (England) 8; Portisch (Hungary) and Andersson (Sweden) 7½; Dlugy (USA), Gurevich (USSR), Petrusov (Iceland) 7; Anand (India), Korchnoi (Switzerland), Short (England), Dokhoian (USSR) 6½. The Dutch contingent bought up the rear of the tournament: Van Der Wiel, and Picket 6; Kraaij 5; and Nijboer 4.

Whenever you travel on business it's the same old story.

Once upon a time a young and thrusting executive and his colleague were asked to visit a most demanding client.

"Book the plane Janice," Clive said just loud enough for the whole department to hear.

David suggested the train, as the client's offices were in the city centre.

"Trains," intoned Clive into David's shell-like, "are for slow coaches."

So as an experiment they decided to go their separate ways. (That, and the fact that they couldn't stand each other.)

The next morning Clive set off at a lick for the airport and David drove to the station.

While Clive was looking for the check-in desk, David scanned the menu.

Bacon, egg and mushrooms whetted his appetite. Clive mopped his brow as he made a frantic dash for the gate.

When Clive had finally sat down, the rigmarole of the safety demonstrations and the doling out of the food trays ate into his time.

In the quiet of the carriage David spread out his papers and re-arranged the points of his speech.

Later he went for a stroll along the carriage, just as Clive was bounding down the plane steps two at a time. "I must get a taxi, I must get a taxi," he muttered to himself as he checked his watch.

The colleagues arrived at Harold E. Cunningham's offices within seconds of each other.

"Good journey?" asked David cheerfully.

But the wan smile on Clive's lips (and the uncontrollable twitching of his nose) showed only too well that what Clive imagined would be a short hop had been a long haul.

So it's still the same old ending too.

Slow (125 mph) but steady wins the race.

INTERCITY

HILLSBOROUGH DISASTER REPORT

Sombre lessons soccer failed to learn

Lord Justice Taylor yesterday delivered a scathing criticism of the state of modern football in his final and comprehensive report into safety at sports grounds in the wake of the Hillsborough disaster.

Few involved with the national sport escape unscathed from what the judge says is a malaise or blight overshadowing the game.

Although his interim report on the tragedy, which claimed the lives of 95 Liverpool supporters, concentrated on overcrowding, he says the deeper inquiry shows it to be one of a number of factors causing danger and marinating football as a spectator sport.

He paints a disturbing picture of old and outdated grounds, poor facilities, hooliganism, excessive drinking, poor leadership by those involved in the game, of complacency — even in the aftermath of the worst sporting disaster this country has known — and, perhaps worst of all, of previous reports on crowd control going unheeded.

In the initial chapter of his 109-page report, headed "Three sombre lessons after Hillsborough", Lord Justice Taylor says: "It is a depressing and chastening fact that mine is the ninth official report covering crowd safety and

control at football grounds. After eight previous reports and three editions of the Green Guide, it seems astounding that 95 people could die from overcrowding before the very eyes of those controlling the event."

The lessons of past disasters and the recommendations following them have not been taken sufficiently to heart, seemingly for two main reasons. Firstly, because of insufficient concern and vigilance for the safety and well-being of spectators, compounded by a preoccupation with anti-hooligan measures; and, secondly, because of complacency which led all parties to think that because a disaster had not occurred on previous occasions it would not happen this time.

Lord Justice Taylor said that, even after Hillsborough, it was "chilling" to hear the same refrain from directors at several clubs he had visited: that "Hillsborough was horrible, but of course it couldn't happen here".

As part of his inquiry the judge visited modern stadiums in Scotland, Holland, France and Italy as well as grounds in England and Wales. He says that where improvements have been made to

many of our grounds they have often been piecemeal and patchy, an approach which, in itself, is a threat to safety.

He says: "I hope I have made it clear that the years of patching up grounds, of having periodic disasters and narrowly avoiding many others by muddling through on a wing and a prayer must be over. A totally new approach across the whole field of football requires higher standards both in bricks and mortar and in human relationships."

He reserves withering criticism for the way clubs have treated paying customers: facilities have often been "lamentable" and "squalid" with the whole "inhospitable scene" tending to breed bad manners and poor behaviour.

The report traces the familiar ill of football — increasing hooliganism during the 1970s, violence, chanting of racist and abusive taunts, and measures taken by police and clubs to try and cope.

Segregation of grounds to keep rival supporters apart and large-scale police operations to ensure peace around the venues have been costly both in terms of manpower and disruption. Last year the cost of policing football in

hoorigan problem presented by Mr Justice Popplewell in his report into the Bradford fire and that there is no simple explanation for the misbehaviour attached to football, nor a single remedy.

Alcohol remains a main factor in hooliganism in spite of legislation banning sales or possession inside grounds and the carrying of alcohol on public services and hired vehicles taking people to matches. The judge criticizes the hierarchy inside football for failing to enforce good behaviour and ensure safety and comfort of spectators.

"One would have hoped that the upper echelons in this hierarchy would have taken a lead in securing reasonable safety and comfort for the spectators and in enforcing good behaviour by precept and example. Unfortunately, these hopes have not generally been realized and indeed times past examples have been set."

The judge also takes issue with some club directors, suggesting they are more interested in personal financial benefits or social status rather than directing the club in the interests of supporters.

He also criticizes the activities on the pitch of players who "hype"

supporters into hysteria and who are violent towards opponents. There is no reason, he says, why violence on the pitch should have immunity from the law.

The media does not escape its responsibility in reporting trouble, sometimes creating a violent reputation for supporters which provokes further trouble and continues the depressing syndrome.

After dissecting the ills of the game, Lord Justice Taylor turns to measures that can create a better future for football. What is required, he says, is a vision and imagination to achieve a new ethos for football, with upgraded grounds, welcoming attitudes, modern accommodation, better facilities, more consultation with supporters and positive leadership.

Such a policy would not only improve safety, it would lead to an improvement in behaviour, making crowd control easier.

The judge says: "There is no panacea which will achieve total safety and cure all problems of behaviour and crowd control. But I am satisfied that seating does more to achieve those objectives than any other single measure."

One of his key recommendations is for the graded phasing out

of terracing with the aim that all English first and second division clubs and those in the Scottish premier division, as well as national stadiums, should be all-seating by 1994. The grounds of clubs in the lower divisions should follow suit by August 1999.

Such upgrading will, says, require heavy expenditure, the detail of which is for football management to work out. However he points out methods of finance which should make the improvements practicable.

Football authorities presented three ways of raising funds: abolishing VAT on Spot-the-Bell competitions would release £5 million to £6 million, a reduction in pool betting tax from 42.5 per cent to 40 per cent would yield £16 million, and by permitting capital allowances to be claimed against tax in respect of ground improvements.

Lord Justice Taylor says consideration should be given to a levy on transfer fees which should be used by the Football Grounds Improvements Trust to fund further improvements.

Reports by Peter Davenport

'Grave doubts' on likely impact

The national membership and identity card scheme favoured by the Prime Minister as a way of tackling the scourge of hooliganism and violence failed to earn the support of Lord Justice Taylor.

He says he has "grave doubts" about its feasibility and "serious misgivings" of its likely impact on safety. He was also "very anxious" about its potential impact on police commitments and control of spectators.

The judge outlines the case against the scheme which led him to decide that he cannot support its introduction. During the 30 minutes before kick-off there is a build-up of supporters waiting to gain access; if the turnstile operation slows the crowd can become restive, fearing they will not get in on time, with the danger of the growing pressure causing injuries and panic.

Since the scheme required that all supporters passing through the turnstiles must produce membership cards for checking, it was "inevitable" that additional time would be required for each fan. The proposed system required a series of six checks: any occasion which required action to be taken — such as the identification of a stolen card — could lead to delays and crowd pressure developing.

It still had to be shown that a computerized system could be produced that was capable, even in favourable conditions, of achieving the desired results.

Lord Justice Taylor quotes evidence submitted by the Association of Chief Police Officers showing their concern at the prospect of such a system failing: "The con-

IDENTITY CARDS

sequences of repeated failure, hostile queues, interminable delays and the rest, are unthinkable," they said.

The judge says: "The whole *raison d'être* of the scheme is the perceived need to eliminate from football a hooligan element so substantial, and so determined to make trouble, as to justify this enormous undertaking. Since the scheme seeks to defeat such determined hooligans, it must be assumed that the hooligans will seek to defeat the scheme."

"They will see it as a challenge. Wrecking or circumventing it will add a new dimension to the perverse pleasure they derive from their activities."

He had the "gravest doubts" about whether the technology could perform correctly all the time and that, if it could not, the safety implications would be serious.

Such a scheme would not achieve its objective of eliminating hooligans from inside football grounds, indeed, says the judge, in the short term at least, it may actually increase trouble outside.

Rather than support the introduction of such a scheme, Lord Justice Taylor proposes a package of measures aimed at defeating the hooligan element, including developments in close-circuit television systems and the National Football Intelligence Unit, the creation of specific new offences inside grounds, the use of electronic tagging and an extension of the attendance centre order scheme aimed at keeping convicted hooligans away from matches.



After the tragedy: Lord Justice Taylor's report attacks soccer's complacency and aims to ensure the disaster is not repeated.

Undercurrent of hooliganism

CROWD CONTROL

After the depressing scenes of violence by supporters inside football stadiums which have so marred the game, Lord Justice Taylor says there are now grounds for "cautious optimism" that things may be improving.

However the same cannot be said of behaviour outside the grounds and by supporters on their way to matches. Even inside it was a case of disorder being controlled not eliminated, he said.

Although incidents of violence were now much fewer, there remains an "undercurrent of unruly behaviour" which can result in disorder and which centres around three activities — the hurling of missiles on to the pitch, the chanting of abusive and racist slogans and supporters running on to the playing area.

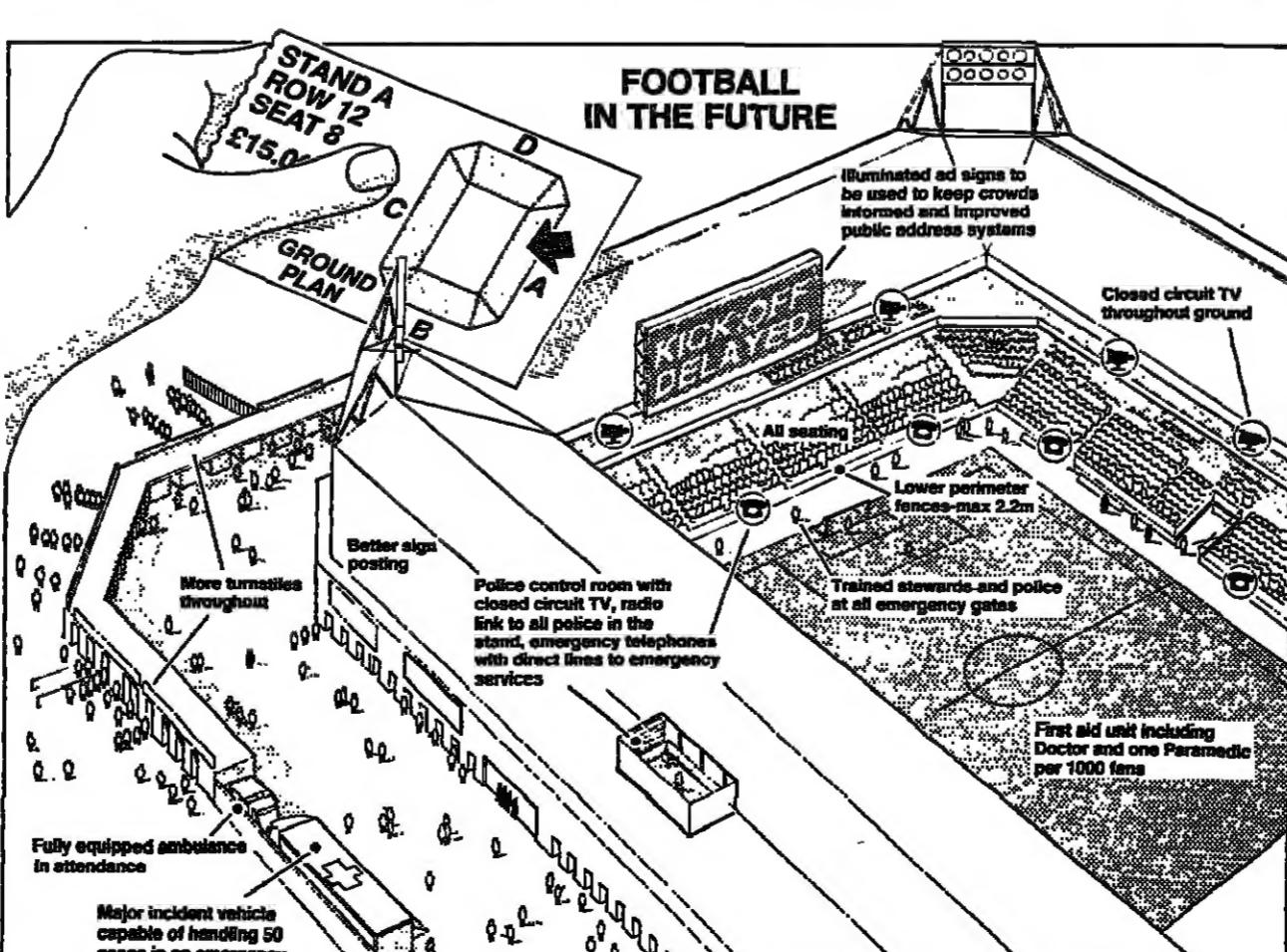
In his recommendations the judge says each of those activities should be made a specific offence.

to sell tickets on the day of a match without authority from the home club.

He makes it clear the role of the police will remain crucial to future crowd control, even though he severely criticized South Yorkshire police for their role on the day of the Hillsborough disaster.

Lord Justice Taylor acknowledges the role that excessive abuse of alcohol can have on the behaviour of crowds and says present restrictions on the sale of drink inside ground and on transport to matches must be maintained.

There was much to be said for early kick-offs in high-risk matches to further limit the opportunity for prolonged drinking sessions. The idea of allowing only away supporters — who had tickets and were members of their team's travel club — into a match had some merit.



THE PRICE OF RESTORING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

Minimum requirements that 'must be fulfilled'

SAFETY

a National Inspectorate and Review Body, as provided under the Football Spectators Act 1989. The scheme should cover all grounds requiring safety certificates or licences.

Among the changes proposed, the judge wants the introduction of all-seat stadiums and, until then, limits on numbers allowed into terrace pens and the removal of spikes from perimeter and radial fences.

He favours the removal of fences; that would "signal the advent of a new future for football and especially a new attitude from the authorities to the spectators". Where they are used there should be a prescribed maximum height of 2.2m; gates giving access to the pitch should be left open or unlocked.

There should be clearer information on tickets, improved briefing and training of police and stewards, and better emergency facilities.

Lord Justice Taylor's 109-page report on the Hillsborough disaster was greeted with cautious optimism by police and criminologists yesterday but it immediately set off alarm bells at many clubs over the estimated £130 million cost of his recommendations.

Club officials warned that ticket prices could soar to meet the new safety measures.

Mr Graham Kelly, chief executive of the Football Association, welcomed the report unreservedly. "It's excellent," he said. "It addresses the major issues affecting the foreseeable future admirably."

Last night many clubs, particularly the smaller ones, expressed fears about meeting the expense of installing all-seat stadiums. Mr

Jon Pollard, secretary of the division four club Aldershot, said: "I wish last week's storms had done us a favour and blown our stands away."

Mr Bill Tomlin, secretary of first division Luton, said: "Going all seater would reduce our capacity from over 13,000 to 9,000, which is not really viable. It would cost us around £100,000. Then there is the question of how do you price the seating?"

"To cover ourselves we would need to charge £18 a seat."

Mr Mick Brown, secretary of two Oxford United, said: "Our capacity would be cut from more than 11,000 to 6,000. We would really like to move from the Manor Ground, but every attempted move has been blocked by

the local council. Seat prices will be a problem."

"If we are all seater the minimum we could charge would be £25.50, and families just cannot afford to spend that sort of money on football."

Mr Jim Thompson, chairman of fourth division Maidstone United, which currently shares Dartford's Watling Street Ground in Kent, added to the criticism. He said: "I am totally opposed to the concept of all-seat stadiums. I believe this is an interference with personal liberties. I do not see that standing in properly stewarded areas is unsafe."

Police reaction was that the

report contained a great deal of good sense, although there was some disappointment over identity cards. Mr Peter Wall, assistant secretary of the Superintendents' Association, said: "It does appear to address the main areas. We are optimistic that Lord Justice Taylor has set a blueprint that will improve the environment and entertainment for the spectator."

The idea of early or Sunday kick-offs for potentially troublesome games would be welcomed by the association, which would also support making the clubs contribute more to the cost of safety and improvements.

Concern about the heavy cost implications of all-seat stadiums and the bankruptcy of some clubs was voiced by Mr John Williams, co-director of Leicester University's football research centre.

"With the Government having ruled out the possibility of providing funds, clubs are going to be faced with some stark choices and some, undoubtedly, will go out of business," he said.

A recent nationwide survey of fans conducted by the centre found that only one-in-ten supported the all-seat move.

However, researchers found spectators became more favourable when assured that stadiums would be covered and seat prices would be "reasonable".

The report's failure to demand

the removal of perimeter fences was heavily criticized by the group representing the bereaved families.

Mr Barry Devonside, spokesman for the Hillsborough Family Support Group, said: "The authorities within football have forced clubs to put up perimeter fences — but they did not do it with safety in mind. Those 95 people died because they did not have freedom of access to the pitch".

The group supported many of the other recommendations and the report's condemnation of identity cards.

Mr Devonside added: "I have no doubt that many football clubs will screen in protest — but they have a duty to protect the paying public that go to their grounds."

Football's £50 million, page 46.

Early poll in Berlin 'vital for national salvation'

From Anne McElvoy, East Berlin

Herr Hans Modrow, the East German Prime Minister, yesterday defended in the Volkskammer (Parliament) his decision to call forward the country's first free elections, saying that the measure was "a matter of national salvation".

After seven hours of talks with opposition groups on Sunday night the Government agreed to call the elections for March 18 instead of early May.

The two sides agreed that the country could no longer be efficiently governed without a legitimately elected Parliament.

Herr Modrow told Parliament that the country's economic situation was worsening and admitted that the existing coalition was proving too fragile to rule the country.

"The rule of law and order is breaking down," he said. "Existing laws are being ignored by different groups and individuals. We can no longer guarantee the protection of our citizens."

True to the pattern of events in East Germany since October, the decision to bring forward the elections is a sudden development which goes way beyond the formation of an interim coalition of government and opposition – the intended aim of Sunday's talks.

It is also the Government's final admission that it is unable to stabilize the country without an election.

Herr Modrow told the Volkskammer that the population no longer felt represented by the political bodies in the country. "In some places citizens are simply refusing to recognize their representatives at all," he said.

He admitted that his Government's attempts to stop the mass exodus of East Germans to the West had failed. "This is a social as well as an economic tragedy," Herr Modrow said.

The proliferation last week of warning strikes and increasing demands from most of the work force for better pay and conditions has unnerved the Government, which fears that an economic collapse leading to food and fuel shortages would tip the unsettled country into anarchy.

Further exacerbating factors have been the crumbling of the communist party and the revelation of widespread falsification of last year's elections. The Council of

Ministers which Herr Modrow heads, the Parliament and the local authorities do not possess any semblance of legitimacy, with former functionaries admitting that they altered the results of the polls which elected them.

The Prime Minister's speech amounted to 15 minutes of breath-beating and was a clear attempt to convince Parliament and population alike that he had no choice but to call an early election.

But the date is also an advantage to the left and centre-left candidates who are much better organized than their emerging right-wing equivalent.

Sources in the Socialist Unity (communist) Party confirmed yesterday that it is embarking on a course of damage limitation aimed at keeping the right from power in the East.

The ruling Christian Democrats in Bonn said yesterday that they were concerned about the difficulties the early election would cause for the new right-wing parties.

Herr Eduard Lintner, the Christian Democrats spokesman on inner-German affairs, said the East German right was now faced with the "practically insoluble task" of establishing a nationwide political challenge to the left. He accused the Social Democrats, emboldened by their convincing win in the West German Saarland elections, of using their influence at the round table to secure a tactical advantage.

• BONN: The Soviet Union is opposed to West Berliners being given the right to elect members direct to the West German Bundestag (Jan Murray writes). A report by the Soviet news agency, Novosti, yesterday said that to give the franchise in this way would be in contravention of the four-power agreement, which governs the city.

The report says it cannot be achieved without proper discussions. While it accepts that the three Western powers – Britain, the United States and France – could authorize such a vote, "you cannot simply ignore the Soviet position".

Meanwhile, the Western allies are not anxious to become involved in negotiations over the agreement at this stage when there is so much uncertainty over the Germans.

Letters, page 15

Sweeping away the debris of a grieving city



With an awesome Soviet military presence still in Baku, street sweepers cleaning up litter after a day of mass mourning for those killed in the Soviet assault.

Popular Fronts try role of peacemaker

From Mary Dejevsky, Moscow

Nationalist Popular Front organizations in the Soviet Union took a significant step towards exercising real power at a federal level yesterday when delegations from the feuding Transcaucasian republics of Azerbaijan and Armenia accepted an invitation to hold peace talks in the Baltic state of Latvia.

But the offer three days ago by the Azerbaijani Popular Front to talk to the Kremlin about the military assault on Baku continued to go unheeded and the conflict between senior Soviet ministers about the purpose of the assault was not resolved.

At a briefing for the press, the Foreign Ministry repeated Mr Eduard Shevardnadze's insistence that Soviet troops had been sent to the Azerbaijani capital only to halt the bloodshed, while the Defence Minister, General Dmitri Yazov, was quoted by *Izvestia* as saying that the situation in the Transcaucasus remained "complicated" with informal groups continuing their resistance.

He denied, however, that troops had been sent to "compel people to work" and, in what could be interpreted as a

softening of his tone, he said that the Army's task was to "confiscate all weapons to prevent further bloodshed".

He had been quoted on Friday as saying that the Soviet military action had been intended to "crush the Azerbaijani Popular Front" which had been about to seize power.

Mr Shevardnadze said categorically that the assault had no political purpose.

The Azerbaijan-Armenian talks will start on Thursday under the auspices of the Baltic Council, which comprises leaders of the Popu-

lar Front organizations in the three Baltic states.

A draft agenda includes discussion of the Soviet use of force to crush what Moscow called an attempt by Azerbaijani nationalists to seize power, and the refugee problem.

More than 200,000 refugees are estimated to have fled between the two republics since the inter-ethnic conflict flared up two years ago.

The chairman of the Latvian Popular Front's foreign relations committee, Mr Janis Jurkans, said that the Baltic Council would act as a medi-

ator and that the two Transcaucasian republics would be represented by the chairman of their respective Popular Fronts. Although many Azerbaijani nationalists leaders have either been arrested or gone underground, the chairman is still at liberty.

That such talks involving five separate republics can be organized at all reflects the growing influence of the Popular Front movements across the Soviet Union and their increasing ability to co-ordinate their activities. This level of organization may well disturb Moscow at a time

when its own inability to prevent a conflict verging on war between Soviet republics has been all too apparent.

Azerbaijan was reported to be quiet yesterday, but an appeal from the military commandant of Baku to people "not to yield to provocations, resolutely repulse all manifestations of nationalism and preclude the circulation of rumours and panic" indicated that tension was still high.

Although public transport and many shops were said to be working again after last week's general strike, calls were heard for the strike to be continued.

In the disputed territory of Nagorno-Karabakh, the military authorities in conjunction with Azerbaijan officials were said to have begun a comprehensive check on identity papers with the aim of expelling from the region all those not registered as residents and carrying illegal weapons.

Although officially the economic situation in the Armenian capital, Yerevan, has started to ease, many trains carrying food and fuel are still held up by an Azerbaijani blockade of the railway.

Baltic facts, page 14

Prague's Politburo brushes off past

From Peter Green

Prague

Barely one month after handing over power to a ragtag coalition of opposition forces, Czechoslovakia's once all-powerful Communist Party is preparing to join the ranks of Europe's "convertible" communists.

After the Italians, the Hungarians and now the Poles, Czechoslovakia's Communists plan to change their party's name and doctrine. They say they will abandon seven decades of adherence to strict tenets of Marxism-Leninism, and embrace social democracy.

After a meeting last week of the party's Politburo, renamed last month the executive committee of the Central Committee, Mr Josef Hora, the politburo spokesman, said their main task was to prepare for the parliamentary elections set for early June.

"That means our platform will have to be changed, and its main base will be democratic socialism," he said yesterday. That corresponds more accurately to the positions of contemporary European left-wing parties. The party name may also change, although he said a new name had not been decided.

"We will stand for pluralism in society and politics and against the monopoly of any one party," Mr Hora said. "We have experienced our time in power. We know where such behaviour leads."

The Communists say they will favour a mixture of private and state-owned enterprise.

The party has set up several committees to "re-examine" its past and assign responsibility for past excesses. Its new leaders have increasingly sought to blame "reactionaries" who wielded power until last November. Already, three more hardline former politburo members – Mr Jan Fojtik, the former chief ideologist; Mr Alois Indra and Mr Josef Kempny – are recommended for expulsion from the party.

• Dark forces: Members of Czechoslovakia's disbanded secret police are holding informal meetings with "lovers of the old order, what we call 'dark forces'". Mr Richard Sacher, the Interior Minister, said yesterday (Reuters report).

But he said these meetings did not prove a coup was being planned against the new coalition government. "I am convinced that these forces have no one to rely on."

However, internal troops were being reinforced to strengthen public order in the country.

Bonn left nominates victorious Lafontaine to challenge Kohl

From Ian Murray, Bonn

Herr Oskar Lafontaine has been nominated as the Social Democratic Party's candidate for West German Chancellor.

After leading the party to an outright win in the Saarland state election on Sunday, he was asked yesterday in Bonn by Herr Hans-Joachim Vogel, his jubilant party leader, to challenge Herr Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, in December's federal elections.

With uncharacteristic modesty, Herr Lafontaine, aged 46, asked for three weeks to think the offer over. He acknowledged that he had been running a "monolithic party machine in the Saarland" but said he needed to think carefully about challenging for the Chancellorship.

His caution stems from the perceived need to eliminate his reputation as an eccentric, radical hothead, which has led commentators to say that he would make an unreliable Chancellor. Although yesterday the party was ecstatic over

his win in Saarland, some senior members think that, while he might be the better candidate, Herr Vogel would make a better national leader.

Nevertheless, the party acclaimed his candidature and Herr Lafontaine was clearly flattered and very tempted to accept.

Toasted with schnapps at the start of the meeting, Herr Lafontaine was also presented with a bunch of 54 red carnations – one for each percentage point the Social Democrats scored in gaining their overall majority in Saarland – the first time this has been achieved there by either party.

When Herr Vogel stepped aside for the more populist and younger man, Herr Lafontaine described the campaign as "an honorable task".

Analysis of the Saarland results shows that he owed his clear-cut victory there – which made his candidature a foregone conclusion – largely

to his declared opposition to letting East German refugees continue flooding into the country at the present rate of nearly 2,000 a day and claiming benefits. Although this stance has been condemned by the coalition Government

Final result in Saarland election (1985 results in brackets)

| | % | % |
|---------------|------|--------|
| SPD | 54.4 | (49.2) |
| CDU | 33.4 | (37.3) |
| FDP | 5.6 | (10.0) |
| Reps | 3.3 | (n/a) |
| Greens | 2.7 | (2.5) |
| Others | 0.6 | (1.0) |
| Did not stand | | |

of Herr Kohl, led by his Christian Democratic Union, the Saarland result has shown that the idea is a vote-winner.

As if to prove this, Frau Anke Fuchs, the Social Democrats' party manager, said immediately after the result was known that the whole question of benefits for refugees would be a key general

election issue. The Christian Social Union (CSU) – the sister party of the Christian Democratic Union in Bavaria – announced yesterday that it would take unilateral action on the benefits issue if the federal Government did not act quickly.

The CSU has to defend its overall majority in the state elections in Bavaria in November, where many of the refugees so that there will be no more shortages of housing or jobs.

Herr Kohl, appearing to treat the election almost as a side-issue, said yesterday that he meant to go on negotiating with Herr Hans Modrow, the transitional East German Prime Minister, meeting him in Davos, Switzerland, at the beginning of next month and in Bonn two weeks later. The Chancellor, welcoming the East German decision to move the date of its elections forward to March 18, said that he was planning to do some campaigning himself there.

Spokesmen for the Social Democrats, the Free Democrats and the Greens also welcomed the new election date.

The CSU, however, saw the decision as a plot by the communists and the Social Democrats in East Germany to perpetuate socialist power.

Herr Lafontaine's radical socialist ideas are seen by the CSU as uncomfortably close to those of East Germany's

emerging politicians. A Social Democratic victory in East Germany on March 18 and in West Germany next December could be the basis of a unified Germany on very different lines to those envisaged by Herr Kohl.

Everyone – apart from the West German Social Democrats – has been busily claiming that the Saarland result is not typical of the country as a whole. The refugee question appears to have been a key factor, however. People who as recently as last June voted for the radical right-wing Republicans in the European elections must have switched to the Social Democrats after Herr Lafontaine spoke out against full benefits for the refugees.

The Social Democratic leadership, seeing a steady decline in the Christian Democrats' poll fortunes, believes that the tide has turned against Herr Kohl, despite the popularity of his policies aimed at the reunification of Germany.



Party spirit: Herr Lafontaine being congratulated yesterday by Herr Walter Momper, left, the Mayor of West Berlin.

Liberal wins leadership of party committed to democratic reform

From A Correspondent Warsaw

The left-wing successor of the Polish communist party yesterday elected an energetic liberal, Mr Aleksander Kwasniewski, aged 36, to try to shape a new, more democratic image.

Mr Kwasniewski, the only serious candidate for the new position of chairman of the general council of the Social Democracy of the Polish Republic received 1,049 delegate votes.

Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Interior Minister spokesman, who ran only to offer some "democratic opposition", received 63 votes, and Mr Leszek Jaskiewicz, a leader of another liberal faction in the party – the July 8 Movement – polled 45.

Mr Leszek Miller, a secretary of the old Polish United Workers' Party that was declared dead after its four-decade

monopoly of power was cut short only last June by parliamentary elections which Solidarity won, was elected general secretary in a contest with three other candidates. As general secretary, he will be regarded as second-in-command of the new party structure.

Some 1,500 delegates to the special three-day congress which elected the new leaders earlier committed the new party to the concept of parliamentary democracy and the rule of law.

Mr Kwasniewski said that the new party would guarantee free expression to all its members. They could form factions within it, and levels of the organization would be fairly free to decide their own structure. That alone is a far cry from the traditional top-heavy rule of the old party.

Mr Kwasniewski, a gifted speaker, has the support of both President Jaruzelski,

a former leader of the defunct party, and Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, its last leader, who helped to engineer the swift rise of his protégé through party ranks to show how youth was valued by the party.

One communist official at the congress described Mr Kwasniewski as "the apple in the eye" of President Jaruzelski. He graduated from the transport department of Gdansk University and immediately began work in the communist student movement, soon becoming editor-in-chief of *Szczecin Młodzież*, the communist youth newspaper.

In 1985 he was put in charge of youth affairs and two years later he became chairman of the Polish Olympic Committee.

During the historic round-table talks with Solidarity last year, Mr Kwasniewski handled union problems and proved a skilful negotiator. He became

more widely known to the public partly through a television debate with Mr Adam Michnik, Solidarity's leading theorist and now an MP, in which he handled himself well.

Although he has defended communist ideology in the past, Mr Kwasniewski is a pragmatist. He is one of the most forceful advocates of co-operation with Solidarity. But whether even his fresh, clean-cut image of dynamism and youth can salvage the badly divided party is an open question.

One splinter group, led by Mr Tadeusz Fiszbech, a former party chief in Gdansk, has announced that it is forming its

CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

Mobs attack opposition in Bucharest backlash

From Christopher Walker, Bucharest

Hopes for a peaceful transfer to democracy in Romania were dashed yesterday when armoured vehicles and combat troops were rushed to protect the offices of the main opposition parties from destruction by mobs demonstrating in support of the ruling National Salvation Front.

Mr Cornelius Coposu, aged 74, the leader of the National Peasants' Party, was evacuated from his headquarters in an armoured personnel carrier as angry crowds beat on the roof shouting "traitor" and "coward".

Windows were smashed before soldiers were brought in to defend the building. The party, the largest in the opposition, was one of three which organized Sunday's mass demonstration against the Front.

The second ugly stage of the revolution began early yesterday when tens of thousands of Front supporters began arriving in Bucharest in a massive show of strength which critics allege was organized using methods inherited from Nicolae Ceausescu's Communist Party.

Western reporters, including myself, saw anti-Front protesters beaten by the mobs and their banners smashed while Romanian police and soldiers stood by, powerless or unwilling to act. Frightened opponents of the Front who spoke to foreign reporters

warned that conditions could deteriorate into civil war.

A few hundred yards away another crowd, mostly factory workers, gathered outside the National Liberal Party and demanded its dissolution. Troops lined the walls in front of the building on Bucharest's main avenue. A party official said later that vandals had ransacked the offices and the initials of the Front were stuck prominently on windows.

By noon an estimated 60,000 supporters of the Front, accused by its opponents of being a cover for Soviet-style reform communism, were roaming the city in groups, demonstrating in Victory Square and blocking traffic with vehicles covered in pro-Front slogans.

At one stage there were fears for the life of Mr Coposu, whose platform includes the introduction of a free market economy. His plans to import Western capital to save the economy were attacked by slogans depicting him as an opportunist trying "to sell Romania".

In a first-floor room overlooking the Peasants' Party's elegant villa, recently requisitioned from the youth movement of the Communist Party, I stood with a group of workers from the August 23 factory on the outskirts of Bucharest, who had arrived on Sunday to support the Front.

Mr Vladimir Valescu, aged 30, an electrical fitter, said: "We hate these old men who want to sell our revolution to the foreigners."

The group of eight workers in the room insisted that their decision to demonstrate had been spontaneous, although the protests showed every sign of orchestration. "We felt that



the revolution was in danger after we heard about Sunday's anti-Front demonstration, so we asked permission to come and protest," Mr Valescu said.

A crowd of at least 4,000 milled outside the Peasants' Party building, having earlier

walked slowly through a passage in the crowd lined by soldiers, the demonstrators jeered at him. "I can see the fear in his face and it is a pleasure to watch it," one said. "We do not want democracy in which men like that are involved. Many of them have come back from abroad."

He was referring to attempts by Mr Ion Ratiu, head of the British-based World Union of Free Romanians, to be selected as a presidential candidate for the Peasants' Party. Last night friends said he had received death threats.

Anti-Front protesters who thronged the capital on Sunday to call for the Government's resignation were conspicuous by their absence yesterday. One, Professor Stefan Filipescu, a senior economics lecturer, said: "We are all very aware today of the dangers of this country collapsing into civil war because many of those against us were Communists and members of the Securitate. At present, people who feel like me are keeping quiet, but I cannot say for how long."

The anger of those opposed to the Front was intensified last night when its eminence grise, Professor Silviu Brucan, denied at a press conference that the Front had played any part in organizing the demonstrations. It had actively tried to prevent workers from leaving their factories, where production levels had fallen dangerously low, he said.

Liberals challenge Bulgarian party

From Ernest Beck
Sofia

A renegade liberal faction of Bulgaria's ruling communist party, unhappy with the leadership's continuing Marxist tendencies, is threatening to break away from the party if its platform is not accepted at the extraordinary party congress which opens today.

The congress, called in November after a Communist coup ousted the long-serving leader Mr Todor Zhivkov, was brought forward by two months in an urgent attempt to renew and radically restructure the party ahead of multi-party elections sched-

uled for May. But as more than 3,000 delegates gathered here at the ultra-modern palace of culture for the congress, the Alternative Socialist Alliance, which wants the word Marxism struck from the platform altogether, said it would form a new Bulgarian Socialist Party in February if its proposals were not adopted.

In contrast, the alternative socialists want a complete break with the communist past, a reversal of economic collectivization, and economic integration with Europe, although they aim to maintain certain socialist ideals and form a coalition with the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, once a communist ally. Also on

the agenda is a name change and proposals to do away with the unwieldy 180-strong Central Committee, replacing it with a smaller executive council which will in turn democratically elect a ruling praesidium.

A television poll taken last week showed that the communist party would receive only 30 per cent of the vote if an election were held today.

The Union of Democratic Forces, an umbrella group comprising 13 opposition parties, would take 12 per cent. The rest of those questioned said they would not bother to vote.

Pressure rises for Kosovo dialogue

From Dessa Trevisan, Belgrade

Demonstrations by militant ethnic Albanians continued for the sixth consecutive day in the troubled Kosovo region yesterday as the Yugoslav leadership met in constant session to discuss the clampdown which has left at least 11 dead and many more injured.

Opposition was mounting against the Serbian leadership for its handling of the unrest.

The protesters are demanding the resignation of local leaders, free elections and the release of alleged political prisoners, including Mr Azem Vlasi, the former leader of

Kosovo. As his trial for fomenting unrest restarted yesterday, Mr Vlasi demanded an end to the proceedings over what he said were false indictments.

Reports from the region suggested that the consensus of Albanian and Serbian communists leaders was beginning to collapse, with some Albanian leaders voicing disapproval of the clampdown and seeking dialogue with the new opposition in Kosovo.

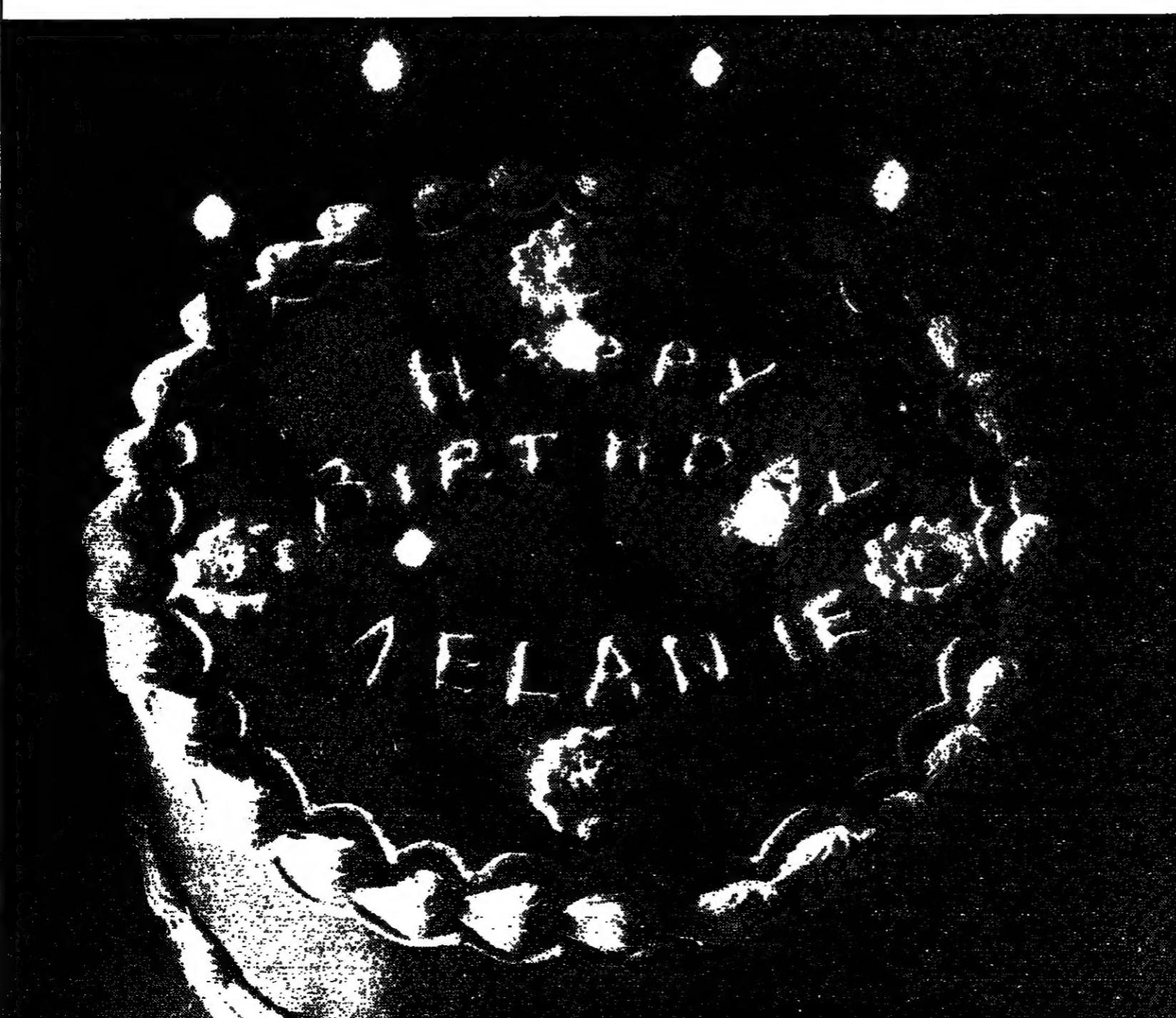
But hardline Serbs in the region have rejected talks, accusing opposition leaders of being separatists and threatening

to the city centre yesterday in anticipation of further mass protests. In several nearby villages, police raided shops, using tear gas and baton charges, and chasing young Albanians whom they believed had taken refuge.

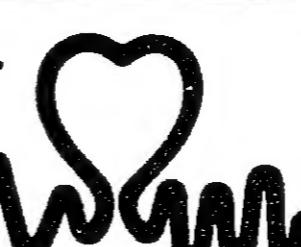
There is growing pressure from the rest of the country that Kosovo should be taken out of Serbia's hands and placed under direct control of the federal authorities.

In the clashes between demonstrators and police over the weekend three Albanians were killed and eight wounded, most of them critically.

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SPECTRUM

A voice in the ANC's wilderness

Never officially recognized by Britain, the African National Congress still awaits the release of Nelson Mandela, its figurehead. Alan Franks talks to the organization's London spokesperson

These are critical days for Irene Givawala, who awaits the daily rounds of fast-shifting news from South Africa with a rather more intense interest than most of her neighbours in the well-to-do street in Islington, north-London, where she lives.

If her name sounds like a subdivision of Rudyard Kipling by Evelyn Waugh, her job is, at first hearing, hardly more plausible to the insular English ear. She is the spokesperson (her word) in this country for the African National Congress whose most celebrated leader, Nelson Mandela, is reportedly on the brink of being released from prison after more than a quarter of a century by the government in Pretoria.

But whatever happens to Mandela — and Givawala supports speculation that his release will come "within the next few months" — the organization of which he is the international figurehead remains proscribed — a status, or lack of it, which crowds her job with houses and anomalies.

Our own government at ministerial level does not at present hold talks with the African National Congress; nor does the organization have diplomatic accreditation; and yet, Givawala says, its chief representative in the UK, Menzi Meimam, is treated by many foreign embassies in London with the deference accorded to an ambassador. Outlawed though it is in the country from which it sprang, the ANC has links with more overseas nations than does Pretoria itself. In some European capitals its delegations are met by heads of state.

In addition to her role as spokesperson, Givawala is employed in the research unit of the office of the ANC president, Oliver Tambo. She concedes that

on the conventional criteria of public relations, hers is a challenging task, since although Britain was one of the first countries in which the congress set up an external mission, in the 1960s, it has never been recognized officially by the Government.

"What people in this country might not realize is the fact that the congress is not a new movement; it was formed in January 1912, and there are families in South Africa for whom membership of it goes back through several generations," Givawala says. "It is almost an institutionalized part of the opposition."

Apart from Britain, the ANC has offices in some 40 countries throughout the world, including India, Australia, Japan, the United States and a mission at the United Nations.

Givawala was born in South Africa of Indian parents, studied law in London at King's College and Inner Temple, and would have returned home to set up her own legal practice had not the political picture changed dramatically. Her brand of English is one of elaborate correctness, in which both the passion and the precision have too much of a toehold to be compromised by the other.

"Even before Sharpeville and the banning of the ANC, it had been decided to set up an external mission. The ANC had concluded, that the regime was going to ban it, and had planned for that eventuality. At that time there was a massive treason trial in progress, with 156 people facing charges. When some of these charges were dropped, and it was seen that people were getting off, the banning seemed inevitable," she says.

For reasons of which she says she is not certain (her vigour and intellect might have had some



Fress Givawala: "You cannot be seen as an ally of the oppressor — and expect not to face the consequences"

thing to do with it), she was asked by the organization to help arrange the departure from South Africa of Tambo, then vice-president. With South Africa falling into a state of emergency, detentions rose, and no possibility of setting up as a barrister, she became a journalist and subsequently the thing which she remains today — "just a politician".

She believes that there have been fundamental misunderstandings, not only about the congress but also about Mandela's own position in the matter of his

possible release. When asked whether his imprisonment has become such a central image of ANC propaganda that he would be reluctant to surrender it without certain other undertakings by Pretoria, she becomes exercised. "That is the wrong way of looking at it. The demand is, and has been all along, that the regime should release him, just as they should release everybody else [political prisoners]. He is not prepared to sit and bargain over his release. Prisoners do not negotiate. There is nothing to negotiate about his freedom."

But are there not others, who are not prisoners, and who might wish to negotiate on Mandela's behalf? "I am saying that the demand is exactly the same as it has always been — and that is his immediate unconditional release, not linked to anything else. The conditions have always been put not by the ANC, nor by Mandela, but by Pretoria," Givawala says.

"The demand for his release,

both in South Africa and internationally, predate any prospect of a negotiated solution, and that remains the position. Let's face it. What stops President F.W. De

Klerk from releasing him? What stops him? Our belief is that De Klerk is not yet ready — and I underline the "yet" — to contemplate seriously the destruction of apartheid. That requires still more pressure, both military and political. What we have seen already is a disintegration of the social, political and economic base of the regime, and this has got to go further still. We would like it to be now. Of course we would."

But if the release happens, will it not have precisely the effect of allowing the De Klerk government to vaunt its own liberalism — even of letting it hijack the symbol of Mandela? "There are a number of inaccuracies in that kind of assessment," she says. "Mandela has never been a bargaining chip for the ANC... inevitably, with the way campaigns go, they focus on an individual, and Nelson Mandela has that charisma, that integrity that has maintained him."

The issue in South Africa, Givawala insists, is not one of reform; reform is precisely what De Klerk is seeking, and attempting, and yet the idea of reform existing with apartheid is a contradiction in terms.

"We do not believe that something like apartheid is capable of reform. The issue is one of dismantling apartheid. What we have in South Africa is not one particularly repressive regime;

what we have is not one particularly repressive law, or set of laws, but an entire system, constructed on the basis of race, which permeates right through that society; every aspect, from where you are born to where you are buried, and everything in between, is determined by your racial classification. More importantly, it totally excludes the majority of the population from any possibility of political power. I repeat, De Klerk favours reform. He would be prepared to refurbish and perhaps even restructure apartheid, so long as it will always retain that element of white domination."

"The crucial divide between us and them is this. We say that we want a democratic society, the political institutions of which will draw our people together so that a move towards a common South African identity and nation is possible. In other words, start by taking what we have in common,

and then strengthen it and buttress it. Pretoria looks at it in exactly the opposite way. They say that this is the way things should be, and therefore that the institutions should perpetuate the divisions. Any re-organization of those divisions is nothing more than cosmetic."

From the public relations point of view, Givawala believes she is still having to contend with the legacy of an overtly racist historiography, in which black populations, whether of South Africa or of those of the continent's countries becoming de-colonized since the war, were seen as unfit to run their own affairs. "In fact, it was worse in South Africa than it was in, for example, Ghana or Kenya. In the others, there was just London to contend with, whereas there it was Pretoria as well, with its massive machinery of propaganda."

She sees two quite distinct, and contradictory, relationships between Britain and the majority of South Africans — the one informed by Westminster's seeming complicity with Pretoria, and the other by the expression of popular opinion through such channels as petitions, demonstrations, and the concert in support of Mandela.

Givawala adds: "If you went there, no-one would throw stones at you simply because you're British. But they do demonstrate against Gatting. Look at what happened the day before yesterday. It was the black crowds who were demonstrating, the whites who were throwing the stones and the bottles, and the police who used the dogs. We have to ask this question: if there really is a process of change, and the regime is sincere, then why the need for dogs and tear gas against people whom everyone accepts were peaceful?"

Pretoria sees the British Prime Minister and her Government as the regime's main comforter, which will protect it from international action. Perhaps the British public and the Government should consider what this implies for the future... What I am saying is that you cannot be seen, during a struggle by the people, as a collaborator and an ally of the oppressor — and expect not to face the consequences later on."

market: at the stab of a button this will scroll all 12-letter words beginning with C and ending with E, or whatever else has you stumped. If you have to go to these lengths, you are probably in the wrong business. It is cheating, and taking the whole thing far too seriously, to use reference books or diskettes.

Happily for John Sykes, who waits to knock it off on his way home from the Oxford lexicographic laboratory, or the Fijian woman, whose letter we published in May 1966, claiming that, after 34 years, she had just succeeded in finishing crossword No. 673, published on April 4, 1932. The crossword is at least one thing that gets steadily better, even though pessimists complain that "a thousand", in these days of computers, signifies K and not the noble Roman M, as in the foul word *Diamond*.

Later this year a crossword compact disc is coming on to the

Philip Howard

NEW CLUES FOR OLD

Better class

A one way of looking at the world, personified by Kingsley Amis, is that every day, in every way, things are getting worse and worse. This is even less true than its converse, associated with Emile Cioran, that every day, in every way, things are getting better and better. If challenged by a pessimist for an example of something that has improved during our life-

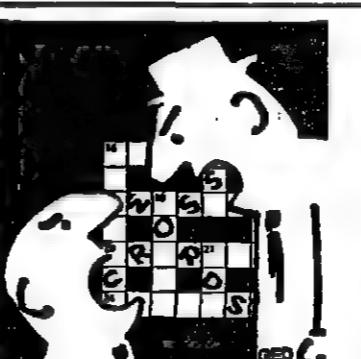
times, offer him The Times Crossword. Those primitive crosswords of 60 years ago were not entirely "Anagram, 7 letters" plain-sailing. The first one included clues that are early cryptic: "A month, nothing more, in Ireland (4)" — answer, "May-o". But for cryptographic cunning, elegance, and wit, today's crosswords are to yesterday's as Hyperion to a sycy.

You could call one type of clue that has come in recently the Chimera clue, with a lion's head, an allusion's tail, and an anagram's body; that is, a clue that is part anagram and part something else. For example: "Writ from man's twisted (7)" means Man + twist (an anagram of Maud's = Mandamus (a writ from a superior court). The other new type of clue is the "& lit.", that is to say an anagram + a literal description of the solution in the words of the anagram. This is the *creme de la creme*. For example:

"One red man possible (7)" = an anagram of I (Roman numeral) red man = Amerind. "Involved (anagram) hint in my trio, one is this (8)" = an anagram of "in my trio" = Minotaur.

Crosswords are amateur cryptographers, code-breakers — and spies. In the anxious months leading up to D-Day, an alarming number of code names used for the Normandy landings, such as Omaha and Utah, cropped up in The Times Crossword solutions. Paranoid puzzlers in the War Office suspected there was a Nazi spy lurking in the basement of Printing House Square sending cryptic messages to Berlin.

Over the years the lex of The Times Crossword has become more unbuttoned and informal, as has the language in other less specialized registers. Every day you find slang, racy words and double entendres that would not have been passed even 10 years ago. For example Bimbo, Bananas



or Bats signifying (hint, hint) Mad.

However, much of the idiolect of the setters of The Times Crossword remains charmingly old-fashioned. A moll and a good-looker are quaint old male chauvinist gent's clues that point us towards a woman. The books that we are supposed to have read are still the reading-list of a Thirties English public school: the

Bible (Authorized Version, natch) and Prayer Book, Shakespeare (particularly *Hamlet*), Dickens, Lewis Carroll (especially the three little girls in the well), Gilbert and Sullivan. As *The Times* move on, we are also expected to have read Evelyn Waugh (with particular reference to *Scoop*) and there has even been a clue from James Joyce, though this enraged some punters.

We form pictures of the noble (secretive) band who set The Times Crossword from internal evidence. They are raging alcoholics, because of their passion for short shifters such as gin, rum, ale, and the handy Thirties name for Italian Vermouth, It. They have read nothing published since the Second World War.

They have a sideways squint at the world: for them a banker means a river, a river is a flower, and a flower is a bloomer. We flatter ourselves that we can detect the individual hands behind the

puzzles. If a crossword contains a reference to Elsie, Lacie and Tillie (the girls with useful names in the well, who lived on treacle), Bridge, and golf, I am quite sure that behind them lurks the self-effacing Crosswords Editor himself.

We remember our favourite clue, "LLL (27)" = Honorable illimitableness, "O (8,6)" = Circular letter, "T (7)" = Missing, "Mouchard (4, 3, 5, 7)" = Much Ado About Nothing.

Stem Cato of the crossword complain about a certain laxity in modern clueing. "Indeed" is used not strictly logically these days to mean: "insert something between DE and ED." Skinhead points to the letter S. Purists object that these are frivolous and illogical puns. I have heard complaints that "a thousand", in these days of computers, signifies K and not the noble Roman M, as in the foul word *Diamond*.

Later this year a crossword compact disc is coming on to the

Clues to make you word perfect

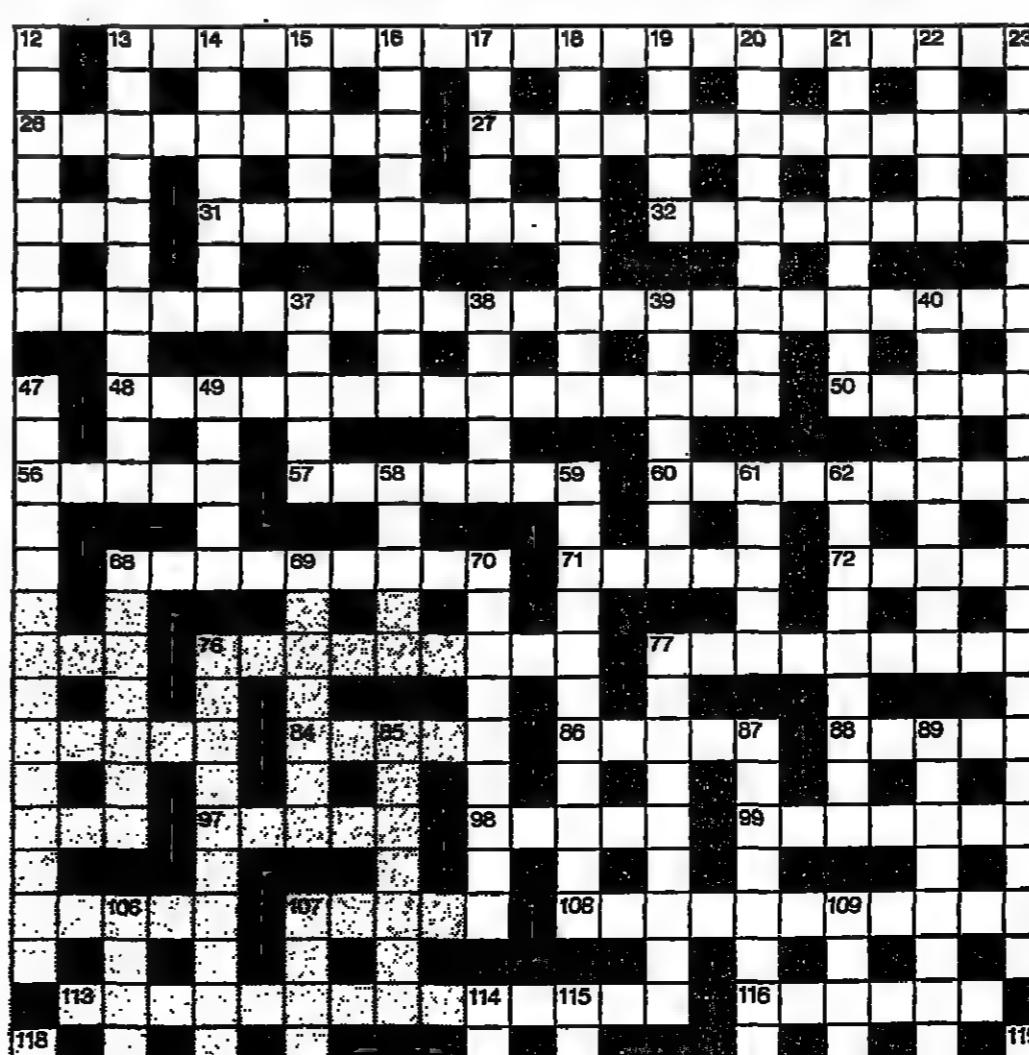
Today we print the second set of clues to our prize puzzle, the answers to which fit within, but do not fill, the unshaded section of the grid that is printed right

ACROSS

- 13 Our team extended 1200 of the Romans (10,7,4)
- 26 Needing animal, take gorilla at random (9)
- 27 Places on board to steer our empty vessels (13)
- 31 What is a quarter of five? (9)
- 32 So oddly neutral a period in Europe (9)
- 48 Select tailless pony — hope he might do for special race (3,6,6)
- 50 Abandon insignificant person (5)
- 52 Physician gets nothing for one wine (5)
- 57 Momentum wicket, with score less than 100 (7)

DOWN

- 20 Acquaintance king has currently placed on left side (9)
- 21 Match-boxes as part of laboratory equipment (4-5)
- 22 Foreign currency, including nothing that moves between French banks (5)
- 23 Transport one head prior to request? Certainly a profitable principle (8,6,8)
- 37 Skill in speaking? Not at all (5)
- 38 Innate guess from sleuth unchecked (5)
- 39 Without being asked, naturally sat



THE CHALLENGE

- The Times Diamond Jubilee Crossword, which has 2,025 squares, has been broken into five sections which are appearing throughout this week.
- On Saturday we will reprint the whole grid, together with the remaining multi-section clues. Entries should be filled in on the grid which is reprinted on Saturday.
- There are 12 prizes on offer for the successful solvers: the winner will receive £1,000 and a trip to India for two, courtesy of Hogg Robinson and Cox & Kings. The second prize is a numbered set of the 32-volume *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in the limited edition Platinum binding, and a matching copy of the *Britannica World Data Annual*. Each of the 10 runners-up will receive *The Times* *Atlas of the World*.
- Full details of how to enter your solution, where to send your entry and the closing date will be published on Saturday.

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FASHION by Liz Smith

Parade ground

With the aggressive imagery of military uniform currently being disarmed, the spit and polish of its regalia acquires a fashionable new gloss. The lines of gilt buttons that supply any timid jester with the status of a fashion statement risk finding themselves out-flanked this season. The smart shops are about to be turned into a parade ground for the new military tunics, coats and dresses gleaming with gold braid and bristling with epaulettes and pips.

Yves Saint Laurent can always pull rank and claim to have been the first to make fatigues and naval pea jackets high fashion. But it is the New York designer Ralph Lauren who commands this season's fashionable military campaign. His Bond Street shop consistently supplies luxurious classics, faultlessly cut in top-quality cloth. For this season he sharpens them up even more with the strong, graphic punch of "scrambled egg" braiding. As well as the high-collared white tunic shown below, Lauren has created an admiral's long overcoat, a snappily braided and gilt-buttoned coat dress, and sailor-collared jackets. Even a tailored, double-breasted evening dress is cut away to a braided bare halter neckline or strappy top.

James Laver, the fashion his-

torian, applied the principles said to govern the evolution of all costume — seduction, hierarchy, utility — to explain the romantic appeal of military dress. "Many a man who took the king's shilling did so in the firm conviction that there is nothing like a smart uniform to attract the girls," he said.

Military detailing in women's fashions may be a parody, and no more than a licence for overloading simple clothes with decoration. But it is the only tongue-in-cheek chic acceptable to those who appreciate classic clothes, since the cut of a military tunic or the swing of a trench coat are founded on honest, functional design principles. Uniform shades of navy, black, sand, khaki and cream are fashion's elegant neutrals.

Even scarlet, introduced into military dress when Henry VIII ordered for his yeomen of the guard a vest of red cloth, laced at the front, to be worn over a shirt of mail is an honorary neutral colour, approved by Coco Chanel, that arbiter of classic chic and

inspiration for the current gold-buttoned craze.

This season's military mood is interpreted with clothes that range from a cavalryman's mess jacket or 18th-century midshipman's coat, to high boots and regimental trousers with a broad stripe up the side "of three fingers, broad red, upon the outside of the leg", as Henry VIII decreed.

Mondi is the label stitched into many of the crispest military clothes, in stores across the country. The collarless, cropped mess jacket smothered in badges, shown here, is by Mondi. Look, too, for a long Mondi gilt-buttoned navy coat, £225, or a navy T-shirt with gold braid and crown insignia for £49. Marella does those navy brass-buttoned sailor pants.

Sportmax is on parade with camouflage or khaki shorts and military tunics and jackets with epaulettes and patch pockets.

Khaki came into general military use in the Boer War and has remained the "fighting colour" of British troops, with the battle-dress blouse replacing the longer tunic at about the same time.

Anne Piaggi, the Italian fashion journalist who is the friend and muse of the designer Karl Lagerfeld, regularly wears an English 19th-century Hussar's coat softened by a bouncy striped bow at her throat and a Romeo Gigli skirt. Anyone following her lead, however, risks looking like a hotel bellhop: footmen in the 19th century took to wearing 18th-century military coats.

While an army surplus shop such as Laurence Corner in north London is the place to find brass-buttoned mess jackets in thick white cotton, khaki tunics and shirts, and sailors' buttoned trousers, the really flamboyant vintage uniforms are to be found in second-hand shops or Christie's and Sotheby's sales.

It is possible to assemble the look without any investment in new clothes. The badges and gold tassels, Sam Browne belts, caps and camouflage kit can all be added to a basic suit. Pink Soda, an accessory company that interprets the latest trends in inexpensive bits and pieces, is selling the things that pull this look together. You can find them in most big stores and Top Shop branches.



Left: Yellow cotton tunic with epaulettes, £249; shorts, £75; both Mondi, at Whiteleys, W2; Chelsea Harbour, SW3; Selfridges, W1; Dicks and Jones, W1; Harrods, SW1; House of Fraser branches; Fenwick, Newcastle; Rockhampton, Birmingham. Belt, £12; lunch box, £294; both Harrods, 630 New King's Road, SW6; 27 King Street, Covent Garden, WC2; 26 Eastcheap, EC3. Khaki canvas cap, £5.85; lanyard, £1.20; Laurence Corner, 62 Hampstead Road, NW1. Eagle pin, £23; Butler and Wilson, 20 South Molton Street, W1; 189 Fulham Road, SW3; Harrods, SW1. Right: Cream wool crepe tunic jacket, £720; navy shorts, £150; Ralph Lauren, 143 New Bond Street, W1; Harvey Nichols, SW1. Medal, £7.99, Pink Soda, Top Shop, Oxford Street, W1; Top Shop, Liverpool



Above: Navy collarless jacket, decorated with military insignia, £225; brass-buttoned trousers, £109; both Mondi. Addresses below. Gold rope belt, £52. Blues from Fenwick, W1. Navy and gold peaked cap, £10.99. Pink Soda from Top Shop, addresses below. Tassel earrings, £42, Butler and Wilson, addresses below



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FASHION

Glory days for silky-soft cashmere

The price may get your goat, but the popularity of the world's most luxurious yarn is still growing

The international standing of Scottish cashmere, the pride of the British fashion industry, is riding high. Two Borders-based cashmere manufacturers, Ballantyne and Murray Allan, picked up two of the British Knitting and Clothing Export Council's six Apparel Export awards presented by the Princess Royal at the Mansion House last week; in her capacity as president of the BKCEC. And tonight, the Duchess of Kent is guest of honour at a celebration of Scottish cashmere in a gala fashion show at Claridge's, which will also be attended by Malcolm Rifkind, Secretary of State for Scotland.

Both Ballantyne and Murray Allan will feature prominently in the show, which aims to establish the relationship between international designers and cashmere.

The list of big-name designers who work with cashmere includes Bruce Oldfield, who creates jet-trimmed cashmere tunics for Murray Allan; the New York designer Oscar de la Renta, and Scotland's Alastair Blair, who collaborates with Ballantyne in creating cashmere classics.

Then there is Shayesteh Nazemi, the Iranian-born designer behind the successful Shi cashmere label launched five years ago, who moved into a farmhouse in Hawick to learn the techniques of the craft.

Michael Kors and Joan Vass, both top New York designers, work closely with Lyle & Scott Muriel Hackland, a Scot-born designer who worked with Ralph Lauren for five years, is now

back designing for Clan Douglas. This is the calibre of international talent taking part in tonight's fashion spectacular, organized by the Scottish Trade Centre.

The story of cashmere began, in fact, in Bradford, where two brothers, Benjamin and Alton Dawson, invented a machine in the 18th century to "dehair" cashmere and separate the soft, fine hairs from the coarse. The new machine was put into use by Hawick knitters in 1770. Today Dawson International is a Borders conglomerate of knitwear manufacturers that includes Ballantyne, Barrie, Braemar, Glen-

mac, McGeorge and Pringle, and is the world's largest cashmere processor.

The price of a Professor Higgins cardigan in top quality cashmere is currently around £250 and rising. The cost is linked to the scarcity of the raw material: the finest fleece comes from the underbelly of goats grazed in the harsh conditions of Inner Mongolia.

Although cashmere now costs £180 a kilogram in its ready-to-knit state, Ronald Miller, chief executive of Dawson International, believes the demand for the yarn will increase. Price, he says, is not an issue.

"When you are dealing with a commodity as rare as cashmere, people are prepared to pay for it," he says.

Talent goes separate ways

MARK BORTHWICK



The presentation of a British Knitting and Clothing Export Council award to Amalgamated Talent has unwittingly served as a celebratory send-off for two talented young designers who now plan to go their separate ways.

After five years of pooling resources, Karen Boyd and Helen Storey, with their business partner Caroline Coates, plan to disband Amalgamated Talent, the marketing base they shared. Their next collection, to be launched in March, will be shown individually. Storey remains in the design studio that the trio established two years ago; the Boyd & Storey shop in Newburgh Street, Soho, will change its name to Helen Storey from August. Boyd moves to her new studio this spring. Coates, who will continue to act as consultant to both, says: "Each has her niche in the fashion market. I am confident that both Karen and Helen will play an important part in the British and international fashion circuit in the 1990s."

Storey, aged 30, worked for Valentino in Rome after graduating from Kingston Polytechnic in 1981, and went on to head the design studio at Lancini in Rome. Since she launched her own label back in London in 1984, as part of Amalgamated Talent, she has established herself as a designer of the sort of flamboy-

Glistening pleated strapless dress by Helen Storey, £325

ant numbers lavished with gold beading, fringing and chains that are flaunted by Cher, Paula Yates, Madonna, Patsy Kensit and Greta Scacchi.

Last October she was nominated by the British Fashion Council for two awards in the Young Designer of the Year and Glamour categories.

Boyd, aged 28, launched her own label after leaving Newcastle Polytechnic in 1984, and quickly established a distinctive, innovative style that is worn by a growing following, including Miriam Stoppard, Miranda Richardson and Madonna.

Caroline Coates campaigned constantly for industry backing for the outpouring of design talent from British art colleges in the early 1980s, creaming off as many as 20 or 30 names in some years under the Amalgamated Talent umbrella, before establishing the partnership with Boyd and Storey. She can take credit for launching the two designers and grooming them for the coveted BKCEC award. Exports, especially to Europe and the Far East, have more than tripled in the past two years. In the UK, both collections are available in 27 shops, including Harvey Nichols.

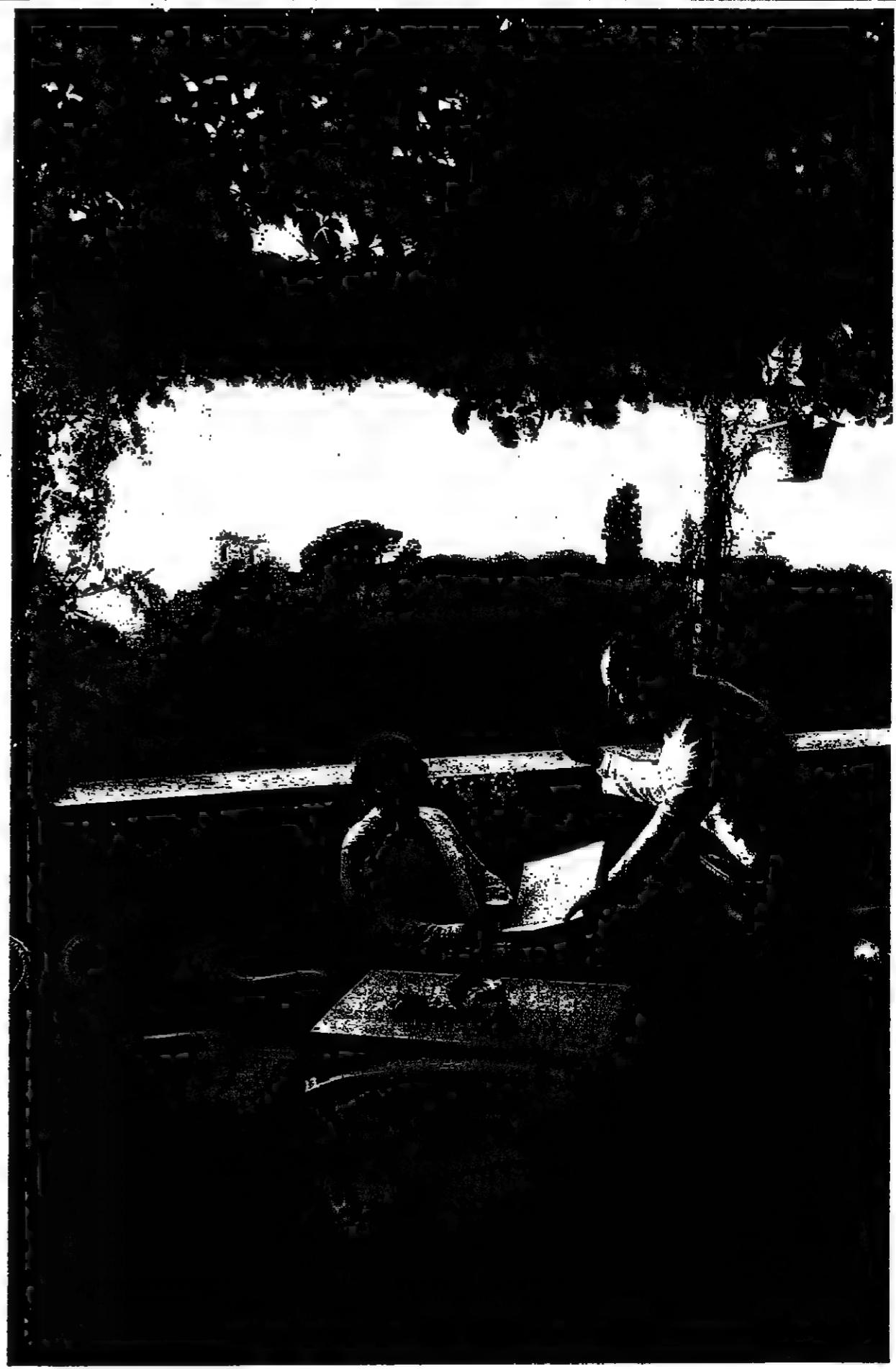
"This award gives credibility," Coates says. "Karen and Helen each have a strong following. This gives them the industry's recognition."



Above left: Cream cashmere sweater with off-the-shoulder neckline, £350, Oldfield for Murray Allan, from Harvey Nichols, SW1. Centre: Flowered cashmere cardigan, £736, with matching sweater, £229, by Ballantyne, from Harrods, SW1; Harvey Nichols, SW1. Right: Taupe cashmere sweater with cable pattern, £150 approx, by Glenmac, from autumn/winter 1990 collection

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17-45. THE ROOF TERRACE, HOTEL EDEN, ROME.

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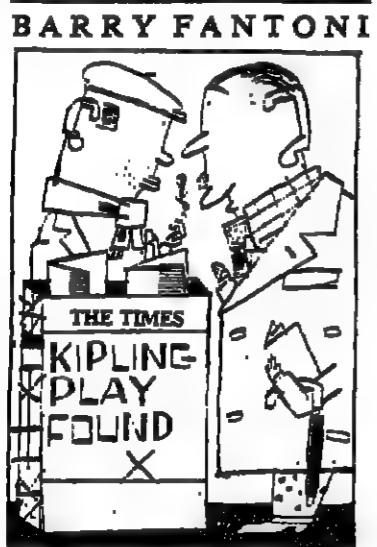
ALAN HAMILTON

Before this year's war anniversaries become entirely dominated by the half-century of Dunkirk, I shall remind you that it will be 75 years in April since the ignominious episode of Gallipoli. It was, as you will recall, the bleeding of the Anzacs, and prime minister Bob Hawke intends to charter an aircraft and fly 60 Aussie veterans back to the Turkish battlefield on Anzac Day, April 25, for a commemorative bash. New Zealand is sending its Governor-General, Sir Paul Reeves, prime minister Geoffrey Palmer having decided it would be more appropriate to attend a memorial service at home. Mrs Thatcher intends to travel to Turkey, but beyond that the British appear intent on forgetting the whole episode. Apart from the Royal British Legion, whose pilgrimages department plans to fly out a party, including the only British survivor the Legion can find. (I still not identify him yet, lest the years take their toll before he gets there.) Might it not be an honourable recognition of the 19,000 British dead if the Government were to fund the pilgrimage?

• *The clericew lives. Dawn Williams of Gerrard Cross offers this topical nugget:*

Nelson Mandela Said: "what a helluva thing to come out to, getting beaten."

If as I do, you consistently fail to win the Reader's Digest Prize Draw, you may like to try instead for a prize of 250,000 Belgian francs, an Oscar-style statuette, and the title "Polyglot of Europe". The Centre for Modern Languages at Limburg, Belgium, is looking for the EC citizen who speaks the greatest number of foreign tongues well enough to pass as a native in each of them. I hope there will be some British entrants to allay the old suspicion that our sole means of communication with foreigners is shouting in English, but you should be aware that the minimum entrance requirement is nine languages, and that a previous contest to find the Polyglot of Flanders (you need to be a polyglot in Flanders, really) produced fluent speakers in Arabic, Swahili, Japanese, Uzbek and Tatar. Shooters, you have been warned.



China is desperately trying to revive its tourist industry, which took such a knock after the hideous events of Tiananmen Square. One measure being planned to lure back the hard currency — and keep it out of the hands of the hapless peasantries — is a clampdown on tour guides and drivers demanding tips. Even more appealing is a promise by He Guangwei, vice-chairman of the national tourism administration, that if guides and hotel staff offer surly service, tourists will be able to sue for compensation, and the surly staff will be disciplined. Such a law might not come amiss in this country, except that the payouts would ruin us.

A major exhibition of wildlife drawings and paintings at the Natural History Museum next month will doubtless draw the crowds, and rightly so. But I fear that its title is exceptionally unfortunate. "Sir Peter Scott at 80: A Retrospective" would have been fine had not Sir Peter died last August, two weeks short of his 80th birthday.

KThreatened by stiff new limitations on musical entertainment in the Paris Métro, the buskers who offer jazz, rock, opera and the classics beneath the streets are staging a series of subterranean protest concerts. The authorities want to specify fixed places for corridor combos — much as happens on the London Underground — and to confine travelling troubadours to two coaches per train. Regular commuters of all ages and musical inclinations are expected to rally round their favourites, although the proposal to limit platform performers to a maximum of two 10-watt amplifiers should find favour among those who have to brave the thunderous Afro-Caribbean bands that frequent the A line at Châtelet Les Halles. Fine, but continue to beware the Métro's notorious pickpockets, among whom I gather the city's Yugoslavs are current champions of artful dodging.

It is with a tremulous heart and no less unsteady hand that I set pen to paper in this year of grace 1990, for no more honourable a reason than to unb burden myself to you, dear reader, of that dreadful catalogue of events which only your gentle and indulgent spirit...

Born a century too late, is the problem. A hundred years ago, and I should have been able to hurl myself into this feuilleton with the only style befitting its bizarre and fathomless matter. I might even have got away with claiming that it was my belief, founded upon my experience, that the lowest and vilest alleys of London did not present a more dreadful record of sin than did the smiling and beautiful countryside, especially since Cricklewood then was, a fair clump from Baker Street but well worth the hansom fare if you

East Germans will vote in full and free elections on March 18. They have had no semblance of democracy since Hitler burnt the Reichstag 57 years ago. All over Eastern Europe the inhabitants are getting, or preparing for, genuine democracy, in some cases for the first time. In Hong Kong, after 150 years of British rule, no members of the Legislative Council are elected by popular vote. Twenty-five per cent represent "functional constituencies" of professional and other groups chosen by their peers; 21 per cent are indirectly elected by the members of directly elected urban councils and district boards; the remainder are official appointees.

Until a few years ago most Hong Kongers did not mind very much. Benign British rule provided justice and equality before the law and ensured that the processes of administration were as democratic as they are here. They were neither oppressed nor hungry. Without the prospect of takeover by Peking in 1997, they might have been content to move with tranquil slowness to one person, one vote in their Legislative Council.

After the Joint Declaration of 1984, interest in popular democracy began to grow. Its surge following the massacres in Pe-

king on June 4 last year has become a flood since communist governments everywhere, including Mongolia, have been under threat or destroyed. Dame Lydia Dunn and Allen Lee of the Legislative Council, both highly respected political leaders acutely sensitive to Hong Kong opinion, explained this last week to Mrs Thatcher and numerous MPs prepared to listen.

The Legislative Council's agreed demand to the British government is that in 1991 one third of the Legislative Council should be elected by one person, one vote; one third through the indirect vote of functional constituencies; and one third should be official appointees. In the 1995 elections — the last before the Peking takeover — the consensus in the Legislative Council requests that 50 per cent shall be directly elected by the people and 50 per cent through the functional constituencies. For 1999 the demand is for 67 per cent to be elected by one person, one vote and for only

one third to come from functional constituencies.

There is nothing to prevent our acceding to the Legislative Council's request, either in the 1984 Joint Declaration or the Basic Law, drafted in Peking with little input from Hong Kong and with its final form to be disclosed in two stages in February and March. Peking could not claim a breach of any agreement by us. The proposals are exceedingly modest by the world standards of the last few months. Yet we jib at them. We adopt the insulting attitude of *nobody knows best* towards the Hong Kongers.

Peking proposes that by 1997 only 30 per cent should be directly elected, with half still coming from the functional constituencies and 20 per cent to be chosen by a sinister sounding new election committee of Peking's devising. A majority of the last could block anything passed by the other members. As they would be hand-picked by Peking, this would mean a Peking

veto, though it is said that if blocked resolutions and laws were resubmitted a simple majority of all groups combined would suffice to carry them. This would seem unlikely in practice.

The British government tells Hong Kongers that their Legislative Council proposals go much too far and will infuriate Peking. It warns them not to take such a terrible risk. It believes they could set off a drastic 1997 reversal by Peking to less democracy in line with the current Peking proposals or even to its near or total elimination.

It is not us, but the Hong Kongers, who would take the risk. Highly sophisticated and intelligent, they understand what democracy is about. They want it in full measure now, so that Peking will have the international embarrassment of dismantling it later if so inclined.

We can do nothing to protect Hong Kong against Peking after July 1997. We can do something now. Give them a bulwark of popular democracy which Pe-

king would have to tear down, incurring local wrath. We must make the decision before the first promulgation of the Basic Law by Peking in mid-February. If we give less than the Legislative Council asks, there may well be a constitutional crisis.

The Governor's Executive Council would probably advise the Governor against watered-down British proposals. The Governor would have to refer to Whitehall for authority to rail-road its objections. If that were done, the Legislative Council would then move amendments radically to alter the British proposals. There would be a head-on clash between Britain and Hong Kongers, who would demonstrate massively against a Legislative Council failing to reject unacceptable proposals. It is their role to assess and brave any adverse reaction from Peking. It is imperative of us to try to do this for them.

Hong Kongers are bitter because of our perceived betrayal. They are not quite so

angry since the Government announced a small number of right-of-abode passports. But the mood in Hong Kong is nervous and volatile. They read and see on television demonstrations overthrowing hated governments. A 5 per cent increase in ferry fares not long ago set off a major strike of a kind hitherto unknown in Hong Kong.

As British rule wanes, demonstrations could be sparked off among Hong Kongers themselves aimed at overthrowing a British administration about to deliver them with almost zero democracy to Peking. Hong Kong could become ungovernable. If its citizens proclaimed its independence, Chinese troops might enter Hong Kong before 1997 to assert Peking's despotism.

We would be wiser to do as the Legislative Council, fully backed by the people, wishes. Even a 100 per cent one person, one vote Legislative Council by 1991 or 1995 would be desirable in the light of the world's present democratic revolutions. There will be no problem if Peking has a reasonable government by 1997 — either with full Hong Kong democracy or over passports with right of entry here. Our final duty to Hong Kongers is to follow their instincts in guarding against the worst.

Daniel Johnson rebuts claims of dependence and sees no benefit for Moscow in hanging on

Take the brake off the Balts

These are heady days on the south-eastern shores of the Baltic Sea. As the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee meets next week to consider Lithuania's demands for greater autonomy, leading to complete independence within three or four years, Latvians and Estonians are preparing to leapfrog their neighbours with ever more radical demands. Elections in Lithuania in a month's time will set the seal on political pluralism there, while embryonic independent governments are already emerging in all three states.

Much of the hyperbole with which the independence movements in the Baltic states have been greeted in the West is unjustified. These three countries, which Stalin occupied in 1940, make up a combined total of less than 3 per cent of the Soviet Union's population. Their loss would be less painful than that of oil-rich Transcaucasia — the other region demanding the right to secede from the union — let alone Ukraine.

However, they are of importance to Moscow militarily and economically. As one of only four seas to which the Soviet Union has direct access, the Baltic is the home of a large Soviet fleet. Both Latvia and Estonia have long and strategically valuable coastlines. In the past decade the Latvian port of Liepaja has been turned into one of the largest and most closely guarded of all Soviet naval bases.

Yet the strategic argument for coercing the Baltic nations to remain Soviet does not stand up.

The great ocean-going navy

which was built up during the Brezhnev era — and which has continued to grow under Gorbachov — already resembles the Kaiser's white elephant, the German High Seas Fleet. Navies are the most splendid, but also the most expensive of imperial accessories.

If Gorbachov wished to do his economy a favour, without seriously damaging his country's defences, he could do worse than to scuttle his Baltic Fleet in Liepaja harbour, as German sailors once did at Scapa Flow.

Much more plausible is the economic argument against Baltic secession. Soviet politicians and commentators are often allowed to get away with claims that Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia could not survive on their own. There are also ominous hints that independence would have to be paid for with crippling hard currency reparations for all Soviet investments there since 1940. Expensive though this would be, the Baltic nations would consider their liberty cheap at this price.

Even if a Carthaginian settlement of this kind were not imposed, sceptics claim that the Baltic states are too small and too dependent on the Soviet hinterland to be viable economic units — lacking, it is assumed, Soviet supplies of energy, raw materials and finished goods. How could little Estonia survive, they ask, when so much of its wealth derives from the production of 75 per cent of the Soviet Union's artificial gas from shale? And how would Lithuanian or

Latvian shipbuilding weather the competition of South Korean or Japanese rivals, without the huge captive Soviet market? Are the small but precious electronics industries of the Baltic states proof against a sudden influx of cheaper, more advanced products from the West?

The key to survival for a newly

free Baltic (or any other) republic can be found in David Hume's *Essay of Commerce*:

If we consult history we shall find that in most nations foreign trade has preceded any refinement in home manufactures, and given birth to domestic luxury. The temptation is stronger to make use of foreign commodities which are ready for use, and which are entirely new to us, than to make improvements on any domestic commodity, which always advance by slow degrees and never affect us by their novelty... imitation soon diffuses all those arts, while domestic manufacturers emulate the foreign in their improvements, and work up every home commodity to the utmost perfection of which it is susceptible. Their own steel and iron, in such laborious hands, become equal to the gold and rubies of the Indies.

All the great economic success stories have followed the pattern Hume describes. Imports of Western technology would not destroy the Baltic economies; if central planning were abandoned, trade with the West would greatly benefit them. Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore are recent examples.

Elsewhere in Europe there are

countries comparable to the



Baltic states. Scandinavia is the nearest at hand. Before 1914 the disparities between its prosperity and that of the Baltic provinces of the then Tsarist Empire were far smaller than they are today. In the late Middle Ages the Larvian and Estonian ports of Riga and Reval (Tallinn) were powerful members of the Hanseatic League. Clearly, the natural propensity of the Baltic nations has always been towards the secessionists. Since May last year, when the Lithuanian and Estonian parliaments voted to defy Moscow by taking over control of their economies, it has become even clearer than before that the dead hand of Moscow was not only unnecessary, but positively harmful. Now that the economies of Central Europe are pursuing free market policies, and Comecon is in its death agony, the Baltic states are desperate not to be left behind.

Not only are they not afraid of losing the much-vaunted Soviet

the secessionists.

Once free, the Baltic states could be a relatively good risk for Western investors, provided that they formed an economic confederation, perhaps on the lines of the Benelux countries.

Only the denial of independence by the imposition of martial law might cause the Latvians or Estonians — who have the largest Russian minorities — to turn on their neighbours. If there is no good economic argument against secession, how much less is there a racial one.

At last Britain can claim to be capitalist

Tim Congdon shows how investment has changed under Thatcher

A active debate has developed about Britain's economic performance in the 1980s. The principal point at issue is whether the Thatcher government's policies have led to an increase in the underlying rate of output. The debate has been rather inconclusive, though it has suggested that Thatcherite policies have been responsible for a reduction in the growth rate.

But perhaps the debate about performance is premature. There is surely the prior question about how much the present government's policies have altered the structure of the economy. After all, it would be unfair to expect a change in the economy's performance if there had not been a previous change in its structure.

One key aspect of economic structure is the extent to which investment is carried out by the private sector rather than by government. When they were first elected in 1979, Mrs Thatcher and her ministers were eloquent about the merits of private ownership and market forces. They were convinced that private-sector investment moti-

investment compared to 0.6 per cent in 1979.

Despite the problem with transfers of existing assets, it is clear that the character of investment changed radically in the 1980s. There was a large increase in the role of the private sector, which must be historically unique. The rhetoric of 1979 proved to be the reality of the last decade?

The expansion of the private sector's share was partly the result of the Government's privatization programme. Obviously, as industries entered the private sector, their investment was re-categorized. However, this effect was not dominant. Instead, rapid growth of investment in industries in private hands at the start of the decade was more important.

Roughly speaking, if there had been no transfers from the state sector, the volume of private investment would still have risen by about 7 per cent a year between 1981 and 1989. This dynamism not only far outpaced investment growth in industries

which stayed in the public sector throughout the period, but was exceptional by past standards.

The private sector's gains have yet further to go. Although the next few years will see a significant increase in public-sector investment on the roads, railways and other infrastructure projects, the recent privatization of the water industry and the forthcoming privatization of electricity ensure that the private sector's share will increase. By late 1991 or 1992 the private sector will account for more than 90 per cent of investment in this country.

| Private investment as % share of total | Public investment as % share of total |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1979 71.3 | 28.7 |
| 1980 72.2 | 27.8 |
| 1981 74.5 | 25.5 |
| 1982 76.4 | 23.8 |
| 1983 77.1 | 22.9 |
| 1984 78.8 | 24.4 |
| 1985 79.5 | 20.5 |
| 1986 79.9 | 20.1 |
| 1987 83.1 | 16.9 |
| 1988 86.2 | 13.8 |
| 1989 (est) 87.0 | 13.0 |

If the difference from 1979 is clear, the contrast with the post-war norm is spectacular. It needs to be remembered that during the 1950s and 1960s public-sector investment was typically 40 per cent or more of the total. In 1967 and 1968, at the height of the power-station building programme, public investment was 46 per cent of all UK investment.

The scale of the transformation under the Thatcher government is remarkable. For most of the post-war period Britain was described, accurately and properly, as having a mixed economy. The idea was so well-established that it was stated in sixth-form and university texts almost as if it were a permanent, unalterable truth.

But, with more than 90 per cent of investment in private hands, it will be more correct to regard the UK as having a genuinely capitalist economy. In the final chapter of his *Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, Keynes recommended "a somewhat comprehensive socialisation of investment", in order that the government could vary investment spending to combat the trade cycle. In the first 35 years after the Second World War British governments followed Keynes's advice and presided over a substantially socialized economy. Mrs Thatcher and her ministers have now turned on him by implementing a somewhat comprehensive privatization of investment.

There have obviously been efficiency gains in industries such as steel, cars and coal, reflecting their greater exposure to market pressures and the impact of actual or prospective privatization. But the returns from investment come through over many years, and it is perhaps still too early to judge whether the changes in the economy's structure under the present government will have a meaningful and enduring effect on performance. The 1990s, like the 1980s, will be an interesting decade for the debate about private versus public ownership.

The author is economic adviser to Gerard & National Holdings.

Case of the conker conundrum



ALAN COREN

were a beaky violinist with a penchant for the insoluble. Within the hour, I was driving back with the hood down and the tree strapped into the seat beside me and draped over the back with its top-gallant tracery whistling in the wind, for all the world like Isadora Duncan. But even taller, twelve feet of tree this was, and guaranteed to encounter before too many of my remaining autumnal boughs had dwindled.

It will be appreciated from this that it needed a big hole; the day was mild, and the soil yielding, and I was soon justly swinging the spade among the impudent robins and congratulating myself for doing my small



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ENGLISH SOCCER SQUALOR

Lord Justice Taylor's final report on the Hillsborough Stadium disaster is a social document of the first importance. The picture he paints is of a general malaise or blight over the game — "old grounds, poor facilities, hooliganism, excessive drinking and poor leadership".

Lord Justice Taylor records the "devastating and chastening fact" that his is the ninth official report covering crowd safety and control at football grounds, and he quotes the words of his immediate predecessor, Mr Justice Popplewell, who reported on the Bradford disaster of 1986 — "almost all the matters into which I have been asked to inquire and almost all the solutions I have proposed, have been previously considered in detail by many distinguished inquiries over a period of 60 years".

The catalogue of inadequacy is indeed devastating. Of the clubs belonging to the present league, 58 moved into their present grounds between 1889 and 1910. The facilities provided for spectators are described as "not merely basic but squalid".

Lord Justice Taylor is severe on the management of the game at both national and local level. The FA and the Football League, in their written submission, did not feel that they should be charged with the responsibility of setting detailed safety standards or enforcing them". One club chairman extended a VIP welcome to homecoming "supporters" convicted of misbehaviour while attending a match in Greece. Nor have the antics of the 22 men on the pitch escaped Lord Justice Taylor's attention. "The cool self-control of Corinthian Casuals will never return", he writes in a notable understatement.

The report's recommendations are far-reaching. At the top of the list comes a move to all-seated accommodation. Some will feel that a timetable which eliminates all standing by August 1999 is too leisurely. There are detailed proposals affecting police planning, including placing the option to postpone a kick-off within the discretion of the officer in command at the ground. Police authorities are

also urged to ensure that their charges are realistic.

Lord Justice Taylor explains his reasons for believing that the football membership scheme was not feasible. He believes that it would lead to a build-up of fans at the turnstiles, with possibly even more hooliganism outside, and any failure in the technology could have grave repercussions. The Shadow Home Secretary was no doubt entitled to try to make political capital out of the Government's embarrassment on this point yesterday, but he did it with no great elegance.

The debate on the report should now move swiftly to a consideration of ways and means. Lord Justice Taylor prudently observes that fiscal policy is for government and ultimately Parliament to decide, but he sets out the arguments for and against a number of tax changes put to him by the football authorities — the abolition of VAT on spot the ball competitions, a reduction in pool betting tax and the introduction of capital allowances for ground improvements.

When he asked the clubs why they did not improve their grounds with the millions of pounds spent on transfer fees, he was told that the popular perception of transfers was extravagant, and that the money simply circulated round the league clubs. He was unimpressed by this and believed that transfer fees had reached a level which many regard as grotesque. His suggestion that the authorities consider a levy on them is well worth pursuing.

Party opinion on how the money is to be used will divide fairly predictably. Mr Hattersley seems to see football as a sort of extension of the National Health Service into which the Government has some ill-defined moral duty to pour substantial sums of public money. The Home Secretary made it clear in the Commons yesterday that he takes a rather different view. The Government's concern is with public safety and public order. Public opinion will support it in believing that football must now set its own house in order at its own expense.

MR BUSH'S BUDGET

The budget which President Bush presented to Congress yesterday holds out an alluring prospect. Assisted by moderate cuts in the defence budget, larger cuts in social programmes and a forecast of buoyant economic growth the President has been able to put together a package which cuts the United States fiscal deficit almost in half to a projected \$63.1 billion in the fiscal year 1991. A cut of this magnitude would do much to improve the balance of savings and investment in the US, reduce interest rates, cut the demand for overseas finance and help stabilize the exchange rate of the dollar.

Unfortunately things are not that simple. The President's proposals are the beginning of an arcane and acrimonious process which will continue until the beginning of the next financial year on October 1 and maybe beyond. By the time it is finally enacted the budget is unlikely to bear much resemblance to yesterday's proposals, and by the end of the year in question it will bear even less.

This time last year Mr Bush proposed a package which projected a deficit of \$91.1 billion — decently below the Gramm-Rudman limit for fiscal 1990 of \$100 billion. By April the expected deficit had risen to \$99.4 billion. By the time the budget was finally enacted in November the deficit had risen to \$105 billion, and now the forecast is for \$123.8 billion.

The passage of the 1991 budget is unlikely to be easier. President Bush's proposals will be controversial in the Democrat-dominated Congress. Though caution in the face of the changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union is wise, many Congressmen have already gone window shopping with a "peace dividend" several times the size Mr Bush is proposing.

The emphasis of the President's cuts falls more heavily on social programmes such as Medicare and Medicaid. Spending on such

mandatory programmes is projected to be cut by \$19 billion. On the revenue side the President continues to hold to his no new taxes pledge, and to add insult to injury he is persisting with his plans to reduce the rate of capital gains tax. None of this will appeal to the Democrats who can be expected to demand substantial changes in return for its safe passage through Congress.

The President has also been unable to resist the traditional ploy of making optimistic assumptions about the economy. A forecast growth rate of 2.6 per cent for the year to the fourth quarter of 1990 is not far out of line with private estimates, but the 3.3 per cent forecast for the same period next year could turn out well above the reality.

Given the combination of optimistic assumptions, fiscal rules and wishful thinking which has to be employed in the course of the budget process sceptics may question whether Gramm-Rudman targets for the deficit are worth having at all. Although the planned deficit for fiscal 1991 is fractionally below the \$64 billion limit set out in the law, everybody knows that it will turn out much higher. Indeed Congress has the option of setting the Gramm-Rudman law aside if growth in the economy falls below 1 per cent for two successive quarters — an eventuality which is far from remote.

Yet to discount Gramm-Rudman seems unduly pessimistic. In spite of all the statistical shenanigans the deficit reduction law does force both the Administration and Congress to consider ways of cutting the deficit sharply. If it is followed more in the breach than the observance it still exerts a strong pull in the right direction. The 1991 budget — though the outcome will leave much to be desired — should continue the process of reducing the deficit as a proportion of the economy.

FAITH AND WORKS

The famous — or notorious — Church of England report *Faith in the City* of 1985 never was Marxist, whatever else it was. That damaging objection was a red herring which distracted attention from some genuine flaws in the document's argument. The first test to apply to its successor published yesterday, *Living Faith in the City*, is whether those flaws still exist in the ecclesiastical circles from which such things come. The gratifying answer appears to be that the Church has learnt a good lesson.

In the intervening five years the Government itself has promoted the issues of urban decay and inner city poverty substantially higher in its order of concerns. The change has coincided with a continuous reduction in unemployment — which is not unrelated, surely, to Government measures to stimulate inner city economies.

Some uneasiness with the Church's approach still remains, however. The report, produced by the Archbishop of Canterbury's Advisory Group on Urban Priority Areas, seems to treat the rise in employment as resulting from an act of God. It is in truth largely the result of free market economic enterprise, the encouragement of which the Government has always made its chief concern. But when the new church report talks of the need for a theological critique of free market economics, the assumption is being made that the market is only responsible for bad things, not for good. A theological critique of the effect of the absence of a market economy would be a welcome change.

There is some weight, nevertheless, in the observation made by a member of the Archbishop's group yesterday, that a free market in housing had yet to prove that it could meet the needs of some sections of the population. The report identifies this section as

among those who have not shared in the benefits of the regeneration of the inner cities, but notes that there is no single cause for the disappointing arrival in London and other major cities of what have been called "cardboard cities". But in urging that the Government should give more attention to the provision of rented housing it is pushing at an open door.

Where the most vulnerable sections of the population are concerned, market forces cannot be left to cope on their own — but the Government does not think so either, otherwise there would be no such things as income support and housing benefit. The policy choice here is between subsidizing the provider of housing or subsidizing the consumer, the supply side or the demand side. The Government has chosen to emphasize the latter. Churchmen may legitimately draw attention to the fact that it has not so far had the desired effect, but there really is no other theological point to be made about that choice.

When the Church is on its own ground, it is a much happier story. The *Faith in the City* report led to the launch of the Church Urban Fund, by which means the Church of England set about its very own "transfer of resources" from the congregations of wealthier parishes to those in run-down inner city areas. It is a great success. Some £5 million of church money has already reached its target, and in co-operation with local industry, other churches, and local or national government, the total value of projects under the Urban Fund umbrella now exceeds £26 million. By that commitment the Church of England has transformed itself over five years from an outside spectator of the problems of the inner city to an inside partner in treating them. As a result it has learnt to become a little more tentative about political and economic causes and effects.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Helping hand in central Europe

From Mr Julian Palson

Sir, A suggestion by the Czechoslovak Minister of Finance that the new Bank for Reconstruction and Development could be located in Prague should not be dismissed too lightly. The presence of several hundred Western European officials along with their families would make an important contribution to the integration of central Europe into the Western European solar system.

Lord Justice Taylor records the "devastating and chastening fact" that his is the ninth official report covering crowd safety and control at football grounds, and he quotes the words of his immediate predecessor, Mr Justice Popplewell, who reported on the Bradford disaster of 1986 — "almost all the matters into which I have been asked to inquire and almost all the solutions I have proposed, have been previously considered in detail by many distinguished inquiries over a period of 60 years".

The catalogue of inadequacy is indeed devastating. Of the clubs belonging to the present league, 58 moved into their present grounds between 1889 and 1910. The facilities provided for spectators are described as "not merely basic but squalid".

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He was unimpressed by this and believed that transfer fees had reached a level which many regard as grotesque.

His suggestion that the authorities consider a levy on them is well worth pursuing.

Party opinion on how the money is to be used will divide fairly predictably.

Mr Hattersley seems to see football as a sort of extension of the National Health Service into which the Government has some ill-defined moral duty to pour substantial sums of public money.

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The Home Secretary made it clear in the Commons yesterday that he takes a rather different view.

The Government's concern is with public safety and public order.

Public opinion will support it in believing that football must now set its own house in order at its own expense.

When he asked the clubs why they did not improve their grounds with the millions of pounds spent on transfer fees, he was told that the popular perception of transfers was extravagant, and that the money simply circulated round the league



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
January 29: The Right Hon Sir Norman Fowler had the honour of being received by The Queen on the relinquishment of his appointment as Secretary of State for Employment.

This morning The Princess Royal, Chancellor, University of London, visited the Faculty of Engineering at University College London, Gower Street.

In the afternoon Her Royal Highness, Colonel in Chief, 14th/20th King's Hussars, received the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel M. J. H. Vickery.

The Princess Royal was attended by the Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon C.W. Montagu and Miss J. Malherbe Jensen The engagement is announced between Christopher Walter, eldest son and heir of Viscount and Viscountess Montagu of Beaufort, of Ruislip Farm, Harrowstone, Kent, and Juliet Mary Anne, youngest daughter of Mr Jorgen Malherbe Jensen of Denmark, and Mrs Mary Malherbe Jensen, of London.

Mr P.G. Bailey and Miss G.A. White The engagement is announced between Philip, younger son of Mr Adrian Bailey and Lady Mary Russell, and Georgina, daughter of Mr G.M.C. White and Mrs Barbara Makinson.

Mr R.F.W. Usquith-Thomass and Miss A. Pillay The engagement is announced between Fergus, son of the late Sir Lynn and Lady Usquith-Thomass and Angie, daughter of Mrs D.V. Pillay, of Ladysmith, Natal, and the late Mr D.V. Pillay.

Dr G.N. Duncan and Dr C. Nisbet-Smith The engagement is announced between George, son of Dr and Mrs R.M. Duncan, of Kilmarnock, Scotland, and Catherine, daughter of Mr and Dr D. Nisbet-Smith, of Highgate, London.

Mr R. Ingram and Miss P.E. Donaldson The engagement is announced between Richard, younger son of Mr and Mrs R. Ingram, of New Malden, Surrey, and Philippa Elizabeth, older daughter of Mrs Elizabeth Donaldson, and the late Mr Charles Donaldson, of Edinburgh.

Mr M.C. Killick and Miss J.W. Sowerby The engagement is announced between Marcus, only son of Mr and Mrs A.C. Killick, of Shackleford, Surrey, and Jillian, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Sowerby, of North Rington, Yorkshire.

Mr A.R. Paul and Miss S.E. Eynon The engagement is announced between Angus Robert Marshall, son of Mr and Mrs Roderick Paul, of Lower Quinton, Warwickshire, and Sarah Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Douglas Eynon, of Darlington, Co Durham.

Mr Y.F. Ruffets and Miss R.V. Standing The engagement is announced between Yves, son of Mr and Mrs C. Ruffets, of Epalinges, Switzerland, and Renée, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Wardham, of Pasuruan, Indonesia.

Mr C.H. Thatcher and Miss A. Fisher The engagement is announced between Robin, second son of Mr and Mrs Charles Thatcher, of Over Worton, Oxfordshire, and Sara, eldest daughter of Dr John Fisher, of Ceres, Australia, and Mrs Elwyna Henderson, of George, South Africa.

Association of Lancastrians in London Lord Clitheroe has been installed as President of the Association of Lancastrians in London. Sir Frank Cooper was elected Deputy President and Mrs S. Gillibrand, Vice-President.

Luncheon Royal Over-Seas League Lord Grey of Naunton, President of the Royal Over-Seas League, and members of the central council were the hosts at a luncheon held yesterday at Over-Seas House, St James's. The High Commissioner for Pakistan was the guest of honour.

Appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr David Raftord to be Ambassador to Norway, in succession to Sir John Robson, who will be retiring from the Diplomatic Service.

Mr Michael Weston to be Ambassador to Kuwait, in succession to Mr P. R. M. Hinckfus, who will be taking up a further Diplomatic Service appointment.

Dr Bruce J. Thoson to be Director of the Health and Safety Executive's Explosive and Flame Laboratory at Buxton.

Mr Ronald Raven to be the first President of the Marie Curie Foundation; Mr Richard Wheeler-Bennett to be chairman.

Mr Neville Sanderson to be President of the Radical Society; Professor Stephen Hawser to be co-chairman.

KENSINGTON PALACE
January 29: The Princess of Wales visited the Royal Masonic Hospital at Down Road, Sutton, Surrey. Miss Alexandra Loyd was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE ST JAMES'S PALACE

January 28: The Duchess of Kent this evening attended the Evening Standard British National Film Awards at the Savoy Hotel, London WC2.

Mrs Alan Henderson was in attendance.

January 29: The Duchess of Kent, as Patron, this morning attended Age Concern England's Golden Jubilee Service of Celebration at St Paul's Cathedral, London EC4.

Mr Peter Wilmet-Silcock was in attendance.

Birthdays today

Sir Herbert Ashworth, former chairman, Nationwide Building Society, 90; Lord Bernstein, 91; Sir Fred Catherwood, MBE, 65; Sir John Clegg, French, 72; Lieutenant of Minotaur, 72; Miss Christine Fox, book seller, 79; Mr Nick Gaselee, racehorse trainer, 51; Mr Justice Gashouse, 66; Mr William Hastings-Bass, racehorse trainer, 42; Mr Patrick Heron, painter, 70; The Earl of Huntingdon, 89; Viscount Long, 61; Lord Lowry, 71; Sir Foley Newson, former colonial administrator, 81; Professor A.G. Ogston, former president, Trinity College, Oxford, 79; Mr Louis Osman, architect, artist and goldsmith, 76; Mr Hal Prince, theatrical director and producer, 62; Mr John Profumo, president, Toynbee Hall, 75; Miss Vanessa Redgrave, actress, 53.

Today's royal engagements

The Princess of Wales, as Patron of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, will attend a luncheon at the Royal Society at 12.30. The Duchess of Kent will attend Dawson International's gala dinner and fashion show at Claridge's hotel at 7.20.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
Rear Admiral R. H. Burn to be Director General Aircraft (Nav) from June 12.

Rear Admiral J. G. R. Musson to be Senior Naval Member of the Directing Staff, Royal College of Defence Studies, in July.

Royal Air Force

Group Captain J. S. Hall, DFC (C) (EW) 1.2.90; E. P. Chisholm to be Group Captain, 1990.

Group Captain M. I. Jackson appointed Adjutant-General to The Queen's Royal Hussars in December 1989.

Wing Commander S. Usher to be Wing RA 1.2.90; J. Reid to RAF 1990; A. R. Hill to RAF 1990; Wing Commander D. J. D. G. D. to RAF 1990; Wing Commander D. J. D. to RAF 1990; Wing Commander D. J. D. to RAF 1990; Wing Commander D. J. D. to RAF 1990.

Meeting

Royal Over-Seas League Mr John Yaxley, Hong Kong Government Commissioner in London, was the speaker at a meeting of the Discussion Circle of the Royal Over-Seas League held last night at Over-Seas House, St James's. Mrs Elizabeth Creswell presided.

Reception

London University The Princess Royal, Chancellor of the University of London, was present at a reception held yesterday at University College London, on the occasion of her visit to the Faculty of Engineering. The Provost, Dr D.H. Roberts, presided. Among those present were:

Mr J. C. W. Chapman, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London; Mrs Barbara Hughes, the Mayor of Camden; Mr M. W. Wilcock, Vice-Provost; Major-General Professor J. B. Davies, Professor S. Greenaway, Professor R. A. H. Hedges, C. P. Jones, Dr A. Maitland, Dame Professor J. W. Martin, Professor P. J. P. P. P. and Professor L. A. Hartley.

Institute of Biology

The following have been elected to Fellowship and are entitled to use the designatory letters CIBiol FTBiol:

Dr P. Birch; Mr P. T. Samuels from A.R. Chamberlain; Dr T. G. Cooper, Professor of Botany, University of Bristol; Dr S. J. Frost; Mr A. N. Jones; Dr D. W. J. Jones; Dr P. J. Proctor; Dr G. R. Rees; Dr T. M. Roberts; Mr W. M. Smith; Professor A. J. P. Finch and Professor L. A. Hartley.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Walter Savage Landor, writer, Warwick, 1775; Francis Herbert Bradley, philosopher, London, 1846; Sir Seymour Hicks, actor-manager, St Helier, Jersey, 1871; Franklin D. Roosevelt, 32nd president of the USA 1933-45, New York, 1932.

DEATHS: William Chillingworth, theologian, Chichester, 1643/44; George de La Tour, painter, Lureville, France, 1652; Charles I, reigning 1625-49, executed, London, 1649; Charles Bradlaugh, politician, freethinker, London 1891; Orville Wright, pioneer aviator, Dayton, Ohio, 1945; Mahatma Gandhi, assassinised, New Delhi, 1948; Francois Poulen, composer, Paris, 1963.

A Nazi government led by Adolf Hitler was formed in Germany, 1933. The American embassy in Saigon was captured by the Vietcong, 1968.

Mr Neville Sanderson to be President of the Radical Society; Professor Stephen Hawser to be co-chairman.

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OBITUARIES

MADGE BELLAMY

One of the last remaining stars of the silent era



Madge Bellamy as *Lorna Doone*, with Frank Keenan

Madge Bellamy, who had leading roles in several of the epics of the silent screen, including *Lorna Doone* and *The Iron Horse*, has died in hospital in Upland, California, at the age of 89, following chronic cardiac problems.

One of the last remaining stars of the silent era, she had lived quietly in the country for several decades after her film career took a plunge with the advent of the talkies.

Madge Bellamy made her stage debut at the age of five and began studying serious acting a decade later, appearing in several plays on Broadway. She made her film debut in 1920 in the screen adaptation of the play, *The Riddle Woman*. In the John Ford classic, *The Iron Horse*, Madge Bellamy was the daughter of the first transcontinental railroad's chief contractor.

She used her particular brand of sweet innocence in the title role of *Lorna Doone* as the aristocratic girl captured and raised by bandits before being swept away by the dashing hero, played by John Bowes.

She went on to have roles in 10 talking pictures, including *White Zombie*, a 1932 horror film in which she starred opposite Bela Lugosi fresh from his success in *Dracula*.

Later she returned to the stage, starring in productions that included *Holiday Lady*.

But after those early Holly-

wood successes Madge Bellamy tended to attract far more attention for her tempestuous love life than for her oft-praised acting skills. In 1943

she was charged with assault with a deadly weapon after firing three shots in a New York motel at a boyfriend who assaulted her.

The actress, who said that she was only "trying to scare the gizzards out of him", received a six months suspended sentence.

ANITA RYAN, QC

Legal expert in children's cases

vent, St Leonards-on-Sea.

In 1939, unable to join the WRNS on health grounds she spent the war years in Oxford at the Foreign Research and Press Service.

Coming to the Bar at the age of 38 in 1957, at a time when few women were in practice, she overcame considerable early difficulties to become a leading member of her profession much in demand for cases at both first instance and in the appeal courts.

Anita Ryan was a remarkable personality who will be remembered with great affection by people from all walks of life who met her variously as friend, colleague or client.

A striking presence and an initially somewhat reserved appearance soon revealed an acute sense of humour, a real gift for communicating with people and wide interest going far beyond the law.

Anita Ryan was born on April 27, 1919, into a family which had tea estates in Ceylon. She was the youngest of four sisters. She was educated at the Holy Child Con-

vent, St Leonards-on-Sea.

In 1939, unable to join the

WRNS on health grounds she

spent the war years in Oxford

at the Foreign Research and

Press Service.

After the war she went with

the WVS to Italy and taught at

the British Institute in Flo-

rence for four years. Having

become very attached to the

country she bought a house in

Tuscany.

At the Bar she built up a

general practice. Eventually

she specialized in the work

of the Portuguese poet Fer-

nando Pessoa and was

awarded the Order of St James

of the Sword. For his sup-

port of French literature he

was appointed Chevalier de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres. In his own

language Anita wrote both

plays and poems.

Griffin was born in Chiche-

ster and educated at Radley

and Oxford. During the war

he was a BBC administrator

— as Director of BBC European

Intelligence — and thereafter

served for some time as Press Attaché to the British Em-

bassy in Paris when Duff

Cooper was in charge.

He gave up this post — and

diplomacy — to realise his

ambitions as a poet.

Eventually he became dis-

satisfied with the work he

had done and left the BBC

to become a poet.

He eventually became dis-

satisfied with the work he

had done and left the BBC

to become a poet.

He eventually became dis-

ANNOUNCEMENTS & PERSONAL

GROUP CAPT F.W. WINTERBOTHAM
Commander Ultra secrets to
the world

If anyone wants to come
with me, he must follow.
Carry his cross, and follow
St Matthew 10:24

DEATHS

BIRTHS

DEATHS

BIRTHS

HORIZONS

Back on their feet

Joan Venner talks to occupational therapists about the rewards of helping patients lead independent lives

Anyone who has been incapacitated by illness or injury, a stroke or by a congenital handicap, usually has cause to be thankful for occupational therapists. The disability may be permanent or temporary, and the problem a physical or a mental one. An occupational therapist uses activities of various kinds to help the patient cope with everyday life, whether at work, in the home or socially, and to achieve the maximum possible independence.

"Our work is about enabling people to do things for themselves," says Shirley Bailey, a community occupational therapist employed by the Greenwich Health Authority, in south-east London.

The therapist finds out what the patient's limits are, and then works with him or her to find a solution. Problems can be of many kinds. They include returning to work after an accident; taking a bath when normally confined to a wheelchair; preparing meals one-handed; trying to kick an addiction to tranquilizers; looking after oneself when mentally handicapped.

Occupational therapists are mostly employed by the National Health Service and by the social services departments of local authorities.

Others work in schools, or as volunteers, and in private practice. They are members of a team which can include social workers,

other therapists, doctors and nurses.

Kay East, a district occupational therapist, says there are five occupational therapy units at Greenwich. She manages the district service and its budget. Two teams provide a service in physical rehabilitation, and separate teams work in mental health and mental handicap over a number of areas. There is also a community unit and a research post, giving an occupational therapist the chance to work for a year in a doctor's surgery.

Alison Whetton has been qualified for two and a half years. Now in a senior post in Greenwich, she works four days a week in acute care medicine and spends one day with the paediatric team in the community at a school for physically handicapped children.

On the medical side, her job involves assessments of patients to find out if they are capable of coping on returning home. She not only assesses their ability to perform daily activities but also assesses their psychological state, to see whether they are depressed, anxious or have a poor insight into their own abilities.

With stroke patients an important step is to enable them to be mobile. They are taught to move from a chair to another

surface, using the whole body in the most normal way possible, and how to dress using affected limbs.

Many of the children at the school Whetton visits suffer from cerebral palsy. Some have poor head control, two are unable to communicate normally. Working closely with a physiotherapist, a speech therapist and care atten-

tional therapy as a career, chaired by Louis Blom-Cooper, made a case for a shift in emphasis away from hospital towards therapists working with patients at home and in the workplace.

Shirley Bailey, now at Greenwich, was manager of Physical Handicap Services in the social services department of a London borough for almost 10 years.

"We involved disabled people in planning and in setting up information services. We encouraged them to go around the area, together with an occupational therapist or a helper, to map out routes and suggest changes that should be made in the way of lowering kerbs or easing access to buildings," Bailey says.

"We tried to get people in every department of the local authority committed to the principle of access. I pushed for leisure activities to be easily available to disabled people, who want to go with their families like everybody else, and not be bussed in as a special group."

An independence training course was started for all ages. This included basics, such as how to open a bank account, how to be assertive and say what they really wanted, and social skills training to enable them to present themselves well.

dant, she helps the practice with equipment, or learn to tackle tasks in a different way.

"We are aiming for them to become aware of how they are viewing their lives," Whetton says. "How do they see their futures once they leave school, with the disabilities they possess?"

The Independent Commission looking into the future of occupa-

Now, Bailey is assessing people at home, seeing what can be done to improve their quality of life. If arthritis or multiple sclerosis progresses quickly, simple tasks become difficult. A different chair can help or perhaps a gadget to open jars. Grab rails can be put up in the bathroom and bath seats provided. Social services can be consulted about alterations to the house.

The commission has also recommended that, to meet the growing demand for services, there should be an increase of 80 per cent in the number of occupational therapists by the end of the decade.

The traditional method of training occupational therapists has been by means of a three-year diploma course. Candidates need five good GCSEs, two of which should be at A/A level. GCSEs must include English language, a science and at least two other academic subjects.

In Scotland candidates need six SCE subjects, three at higher grade. Today there are also a few degree courses, two accelerated courses for graduates and five-year in-service courses for those already employed as assistants. All schools expect applicants to have visited departments which treat physical disabilities and psychiatric illness.

• Further details from the College of Occupational Therapy, 6-8 Marshalsea Road, London SE1 1HL.



On the move: occupational therapist Alison Whetton assists a patient

01-481 1066

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

Continued on page 40

LEGAL

WANTED BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS



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The above are wanted for questioning in connection with 'missing persons' at Essex courts. The courts are at various locations, all within half an hour of the M25.

Previous court appearances are not necessary as the right people will be fully prepared. These interesting and important roles involve ensuring that offenders are given a fair hearing, and that decisions made are within the law.

Legal Advisers in Essex can expect to make fast career progress, and to command maximum pay scale after three years' court experience, gained here or elsewhere. Early appointment as a Deputy Clerk or Clerk to the Justice is a strong possibility.

To claim the recently increased rewards, offered in this county of falling property prices, an application form and further details are available from the Clerk of the Committee, County Hall, Chelmsford CM1 1LX. Telephone 0245 492211 Ext. 24101 quoting post No. MS10.

ESSEX MAGISTRATES COURTS COMMITTEE



DICKSON MINTO CHAIR OF COMPANY AND COMMERCIAL LAW

The University of Edinburgh has established a new Chair of Company and Commercial Law with the support of the legal firm, Dickson Minto. Applications are now invited for the first appointment to that Chair.

The University will seek to make an appointment from among those qualified in the field of Company or Commercial Law.

Further particulars from the Secretary to the University, Personnel Office, University of Edinburgh, 63 South Bridge, Edinburgh, EH1 1LS with whom applications (giving names of at least two referees) should be lodged by 3rd March 1990. Please quote reference number 56/89.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS



Administrative Services Officer To £18,432 p.a. inc.

This high profile, multi-dimensional post demands a skilled co-ordinator able to collate and disseminate a wide range of information. You will work closely with the University Secretary and his Deputy.

As executive officer of the Equipment Sub-Committee, advising and liaising with senior Heads of Department, you'll need a good understanding of academic and educational work. You will also ensure the effective implementation of the Universities Purchasing Policy.

Another, increasingly important aspect of the post is project management; including space planning, creating a visual identity, and implementing departmental moves. Some travel is involved.

You should be a graduate or equivalent, ideally with 3 years' relevant experience, preferably in a computerised environment. You'll be numerate and able to interpret accounts, as well as being an effective negotiator and communicator.

Benefits include generous holiday allowance, season ticket loan scheme and excellent sports and social facilities.

To apply, please send your C.V. to Mr Frank Dabell, Deputy Secretary, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HB. Closing date: 13th February, 1990.
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COUNTY SECRETARIES

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You should preferably have at least two years relevant experience since admission/call. Starting salary negotiable in a range up to £24,872 per annum (including market rate pay supplement) with progression on basis of regular reviews.

Benefits are excellent. A relocation package up to a maximum of £6,000 including provision for: • 100% Removal costs • 100% Legal/estate agents fees • Bridging loan finance scheme • Travelling expenses • Relocation allowance • Lodging allowance

• A contract hire/can loan scheme • Mortgage subsidy scheme • Contributory pension • Private health scheme. If you would like to talk informally about the post, telephone Roger Wansborough on Bedford, (0234) 223050.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE

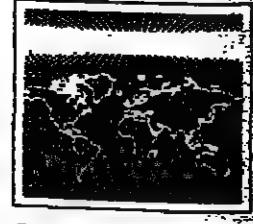
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WANTED: A BUSINESS MANAGER FOR AN ENABLING COUNCIL

Excellence and innovation are the keynotes of West Sussex's management philosophy which has targeted the twin aims of high service standards and low levels of spending. Traditionally Conservative but far from conservative, it now seeks a new Chief Executive on John Hooley's retirement. With an increasing population of 720,000, a budget of £315m and the lowest unemployment rate in the country, the challenge will be to maintain and build on the current corporate style which exhibits all the tight-lapse properties necessary to a well-led team of high calibre Chief Officers. High intellectual and creative ability, political sensitivity, firmness of purpose, a degree of presence, communication skills and a sense of humour, all these are essential, whilst experience of working in, or with local government is desirable. There are no departmental responsibilities; a proven track record will be more important than professional background.

Salary is in the range of £64,515 to £71,679 with a car leasing scheme.

Interested candidates should telephone for an application form and further details on 01-930 4334. Completed forms should be returned by 16th February to Michael Brandon, Director, Korn/Ferry International Ltd, Pepys House, 12 Buckingham Street, London WC2N 3DF. If you would like a brief preliminary discussion please speak to Jane Pollard, Associate Consultant.



CLEETHORPES BOROUGH COUNCIL ASSISTANT SOLICITOR Salary Range £17289 - £18690

Applications are invited for the above post in the Directorate of Law and Administration. The post will provide wide general experience in a small but busy office. Duties include - control of section dealing with common law and other related matters as well as advocacy and attendance at Meetings. There will also be the opportunity to gain experience in most aspects of Local Authority legal work.

Applications from recently qualified Solicitors will be considered.

For application forms and further details please telephone Cleethorpes (0472) 200200 extension 2152 or write to the address below.

Closing date for completed applications is Wednesday, 7th February 1990.

Cleethorpes Borough Council
Civic Offices
Knoll Street
CLEETHORPES
South Humberside DN35 8LN



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full time required for a busy computerised practice. Ample study leave. Salary £14,000-£17,000 per annum. An opportunity to develop Immunisation, Family Planning and Health Promotion Services. Please write with references and C.V. to Mrs Murray, Lister Health Centre, 1 Camden Square, Peckham SE15.

NORTH EAST ESSEX HEALTH AUTHORITY District Training and Development Officer

c. £20,000pa + performance related pay

We are looking for an experienced and professionally qualified trainer to develop and implement strategies to meet the learning needs of staff arising from the Government's White Papers and our move towards Performance Management. Successful management of the crucially associated with these initiatives is a crucial outcome and one where you will play a vital part.

The District training function is already well-established and you will be expected to build on existing programmes and analyse their effectiveness.

A lease car scheme is in operation and assistance with relocation expenses will be given where appropriate.

An information pack is available from: The District Personnel Department, Health Offices, Turner Row, Colchester CO4 5JL. Closing date: Thursday, February 15, 1990.

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FROM YESTERDAY'S LATER EDITIONS

There is a lesson for us all

TELEVISION

Sheridan Mole

At a time when around 200,000 pupils in this country are attending school on a regular or temporary basis, last night's BBC *Afternoon* on "Breaking Off" did some bleak homework. Fifth-year attendance in some East London schools is now down by 4 per cent; children spend their evenings in bed or video rental stores.

There seems to be no adequate solutions; teachers blame parents for lack of home discipline, parents blame teachers for failing to make their children interested enough in the notion of study. The police are caught, as usual, in the middle. They note that if the arrest of a child for truancy and fine both parents out at work and the school refusing to have the child back, as is now its right, they are stuck with the child for the day.

Stephen Bradshaw's intelligent report reached no happy conclusion. Truancy is a dead-end street, but such reactionary experiments as that in Leeds, where children were taken into care for persistent truancy off, have been shown to have more harmful effects in the long term than the failure to pass an examination or even get a job.

Brighter children, it seems, do their truancy off selectively, skipping those lessons they reckon they can do without. Despite such cheering examples as the Baylis School in Waterloo, where pupils willingly spend whole weekends on extra mathematical study, there is a general acknowledgement by parents, teachers and police that you can no longer force any 15-year-old to stay at a school which he or she has decided is surplus to requirements.

Education Minister Angela Brinkhold looked suitably concerned, but decided that teachers as well as children had to get their act together, if they were to overcome what is now known as the "selective disaffection" of about 20 per cent of all fifth-formers, who now vote with their feet against more than a little learning. Right-wing educationists demand publication of nationwide truancy figures; their left-wing opponents say that will only depress the parents and unfairly pin-point certain schools in trouble.

Meanwhile, over on ITV, *World in Action* came up with an altogether older and yet newer brand of rebel against authority: those who are determined to avoid paying the new poll tax. Given that in eight weeks we are likely to be facing bills of something like £600 per person, it is perhaps not surprising that everyone from the Laird of Egg in Western Scotland (who himself seems like a figure from some remake of *Whisky Galore*) to a Catholic priest is objecting to coughing up the ready.

Half-a-million people in Scotland have already declined to pay the poll, but my own favorite dissenter is Reg Morris, who has taken to worshipping his 32 caterpillars in the belief that certain kinds of religious orders can be exempt from the tax. "Monty Python goes to Tolpuddle" would have been the best subtitle here.

ROCK

Tony Patrick

Booker T & the MGs Town & Country

For a group reunited only a matter of weeks after a layoff of 15 years, the MGs sounded remarkably relaxed. Booker T. Jones (Hammond organ), Steve Cropper (Fender Telecaster guitar) and Donald "Duck" Dunn (Fender Precision bass guitar) were joined, on their first visit to the UK since 1967, by drummer Daniel Gortlieb, who recreated the mercurial precision and lean power of the original fourth member, Al Jackson, who died in 1976.

Among the most productive and arguably the finest rhythm section in the history of soul music, the MGs underpinned and in many instances co-wrote some of the greatest recordings of the golden age of soul, by Wilson Pickett, Otis Redding, Sam & Dave, Eddie Floyd and Arthur Conley, as the house band for Stax Records of Memphis. In their own right, they had a succession of instrumental hits, from "Green Onions" through to "Soul Limbo" and "Time is Tight"; the last two still familiar from their use as television theme tunes.

They played two London shows at the end of a European visit organized for an appearance at

Viviana Durante and Darcey Bussell, young stars of the Royal Ballet, talk to Debra Craine

Forward at the double

When Sir Kenneth MacMillan's latest full-length ballet received its world premiere in December, its two casts were led by the two youngest principal dancers in the Royal Ballet. A harbinger for the 1990s, it confirmed 20-year-old Darcey Bussell and 22-year-old Viviana Durante as part of an exciting crop of new talent which could help lift the company out of the doldrums of the past decade.

It is a lot to ask of the two young stars of *The Prince of the Pagodas* and it is too soon to predict whether their early promise will be consolidated by future success.

Artistic director Anthony Dowell is in no doubt that Bussell and Durante will be among the great ballerinas of the Nineties, but the Royal's recent record of developing young talent has not been impressive.

The Eighties brought many bright young hopes, only to see their lights dimmed by the end of the decade. Bryony Brind, the Prix de Lausanne winner, who danced her first Odette-Odile in 1981 while still listed in the *corps de ballet*, has yet to see her potential as a dramatic ballerina fully realized. Revereena Tucker, who won the Adeline Genée gold medal in 1978, is a dancer whose expressive lyrical gifts have not been properly utilized. At the age of 21, Alessandra Ferri promised an exciting career as muse to MacMillan, but instead left the Royal in 1985 to join American Ballet Theatre. Maria Almeida, subsequently thrust into the limelight by a management eager for a ballerina, suffered under the enormous pressure placed on her and is now retiring from performing at the age of 25.

With no Fonteyn, Sibley or Seymour to lead his company, Dowell is aware that young dancers as vital to the Royal's future; and his aim as director is to achieve a balance that will minimize pressure and maximize the opportunities for them. But, he stress, "if they haven't got what it takes — inner self discipline — that's something I can't teach them. That has to happen."

On the surface, Durante would appear to have that kind of discipline. As a child, she left her parents in Rome in order to study at the Royal Ballet School in London, undeterred by the fact



Maturing: principal dancers Viviana Durante (left) and Darcey Bussell

that she did not speak a single word of English.

"I think because I've lived away from home for such a long time I'm much older than 22. I miss my parents and my home so much. I've just learned to cope with certain things. I think it's done me a whole lot of good, actually, made me much stronger," she says.

A petite dancer of delicate beauty and fluent technique, Durante had already made her mark in soloist roles when she shot to attention in 1988 after stepping in to replace Almida, who suffered a nasty fall during a performance of *Swan Lake*. Not knowing the role of Odette-Odile — the most demanding in the classical repertoire — Durante managed to get through the

Fourth Act with amazing assurance. Her triumph guaranteed that she would have the opportunity for a full *Swan Lake* followed and in the spring of 1989, at the age of 21, she was made the company's youngest principal dancer.

Even though she says "I didn't think I was good enough," she appears to have taken the responsibility in her stride — "Of course there's pressure, you have to just get on with it" — although she does admit to being temperamental and "sometimes I get in a really bad mood".

While accepting that her lack of experience is a drawback, Durante believes fledgling ballerinas provide audiences with a chance to watch artists develop. "I would

enjoy seeing someone who you just know can do it so much better; you go and see her the next day, and she has done it better. It means growing up with her."

Audiences have been watching Bussell grow up with astounding speed. Just two years out of school, she was promoted to principal on the opening night of *The Prince of the Pagodas*, supplanting Durante as the company's youngest. "I thought it was a joke really. It's the only principal role I've done. I didn't think it was right and I still don't think of myself as a principal."

The London-born Bussell, who makes her *Swan Lake* debut on Saturday, owes her meteoric rise to MacMillan, who chose her for the lead in *Pagodas* after spotting her extraordinary talents at the Royal Ballet School. A tall, long-limbed dancer with breathtaking extensions and American-style athletic attack, she says: "I was completely in shock and I think everybody else was as well, and even now sometimes I think 'God, why did he choose me?'"

MacMillan's gamble paid off. Despite mixed reviews for the baller, its 20-year-old star was described variously as radiant, magnificent and a fearless technical marvel. But Bussell, who looks more like the girl next door than a budding ballerina, seems completely unaffected by the stir she is causing. "I don't think I actually take it in. I think it's probably better not to. I don't read all the reviews. I mean, you don't believe it, do you?"

Relaxed on stage, she claims the pressure of carrying a full-length ballet does not get to her and believes the early exposure will not cause her to burn out "as long as I pace myself well and don't get too flustered about anything". But, like Durante, Bussell is aware of her own inexperience "and I'm sometimes scared I'll be cracked into something I'm not ready for."

It is also a risk for audiences, who could find themselves deprived of the deeper interpretations of more mature artists, but Dowell is unapologetic. "It's wrong to expect fully developed, emotional performances from young dancers. But does one wait until she's gone through an emotional crisis and she's in her thirties? There's enough there now to satisfy an audience."

Heroic effort put into going for the Burns

Heave help any sassenach who strays into the Tramway Theatre during the next month. Unless you have succumbed Burns with your mammon's milk and grown up in a small Scottish town, much of what passes during the evening will be unintelligible.

Comunicado's new theatre piece *Jock Tamson's Bairns* (*All God's Children*) is an impressive large-scale fusion of words, music, dance and theatre. It is, however, burdened by the hype it has received as the first major piece of theatre specially commissioned for the European City of Culture 1990: Glasgow. The audience on the first night (*Burns Night*) turned to expect the earth but found a collectively devised vision

in a series of cannibalistic rituals.

These supposedly lead to a wider contemplation in music and dance of Scottish life, culture and obsession with Burns. But, instead of inflicting any new wounds on the Scottish psyche, which was the intention, much of the evening was taken up with crooning over the old ones. Instead of telling us anything new about the Scottish nation there was the usual *drunken* and dated litany of wars, inventively delivered, but which the audience could have recited with the actors.

The success of the venture lies in the execution of the material used rather than in the material itself and in the artistic "cross-over". Karen Wimhurst has composed some marvelous arrangements of traditional tunes; Frank McConnell's dancing is always moving. Liz Lockhead's words both sharp and touching and Gerry Mulgrew's drilled and disciplined cast gleefully seize every opportunity to shine against the background of Keith McIntyre's strikingly ghoulish paintings.

The paradox of the evening was that although these consummate professionals wanted to deconstruct the myth around Burns, it was the unaccompanied simplicity of his love songs which packed greatest emotional punch.

Of course we should be thankful for what we received at this murderous Burns Supper, but that should not stop us asking for more.

Positively, his bravura imagination, his audacity have never been in doubt. Back in 1969, he was alternating Shakespeare's *Richard II* with Marlowe's *Edward II*, and astonishing the critics with the variety he found in these classically effete kings. His Edward was a vibrant boy who struck into a raddled queen, and his Richard rather the opposite: a serene prig who grew increasingly understated yet astute as ever.

"Tim is Tight" and "Hang 'Em High" took the tempo and the excitement to a peak, from which Eddie Foyd, who then appeared, to something like the frenzy of a Sixties cult club. "Green Onions" was followed by the meditative "Meltig Pot" and a very smoothly controlled "Summertime". His was almost exactly as on that old album — was that *Hip Hip Hooray Doin' Our Thing?* with Copper's solo a miracle of subtle one-bending single-string work. Look! It's playing, now readily piercing, now a mellow wash sound, was as infinitely understood as ever.

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Good acting, he once said, is "living at a pitch more of us don't experience" and "putting in two or three times as much effort as I need to create an effect, to make sure it is exciting". That dangerous recipe helps explain why several performances have seemed overcooked. He has wonderfully clever ideas, but he can then boil them to death.

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THE ARTS

Cuts and soft strokes

CONCERT

Paul Griffiths

LPO/Tennstedt

Festival Hall



Tennstedt: affinity with Mahler

made each detail a brushstroke in the larger picture.

Earlier, there had been three other intensely detailed pictures in George Benjamin's performances of his own *Castalia* and *A First Light*, and Debussy's *Gigues*. *Castalia*, completed only a fortnight ago, is apparently at once a remnant from an abandoned orchestral project and the brief first movement of something new, which perhaps accounts for its enigmatic profusion of invention.

The tension built up there was awesome, but it was outdone in the finale, where spectacular playings, particularly from the brass, supported Tennstedt in creating a momentous climb after the first glimpse of the summit.

It is, of course, fastidiously scored, from the opening interplay of bassoon and muted trumpet tone, through fantastical splutterings, a superbly energized gust towards a climax, a daring stillness and a torn-off close, but there is a sense of more to be said, even of a composer impatient with his material. It will be fascinating to see how Benjamin moves on the space he has opened up.

Formal informality

RECITAL

Stephen Pettitt

Music Projects

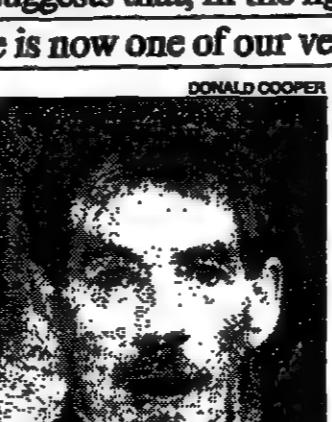
Almeida Theatre

lurching spasms and obsessive repetitions, seems to be searching for — and possibly finding — a unity through diversity, where in Hespos's work everything, sound or physical posture, is exaggerated and distorted to an end which on first listening is patently unclear.

There is probably more to the closing frozen tableau, where the saxophonist peers down the bell of his instrument, the horn player makes as if to play his horn rather obscenely through his legs, and so on, than mere good fun. Or perhaps, naively, avant-gardism.

Dillon's music is another matter, unmistakably serious in intent. *Le Feuille Invisible*, scored for wind ensemble, piano and percussion, was full of complex textures, individual, rippling lines of the wind instruments folding over one another in attractive waves, while the percussion scoring carefully discriminated between qualities of metallic sounds. Formally, too, the piece had its ups and downs, its climaxes and its quiet moments.

Windows and Canopies, receiving its London premiere, was an altogether more ambitious, longer, perhaps slightly rambling, essay, scored extravagantly for a large chamber group. *Challenging*, in every sense, it was given by Music Projects/London, like everything in the programme, with due skill and efficiency.



As Iago: at his most eloquent

both his grim, baleful relish for war and his intricate disdain — how many actors can sneer as interestingly and variously as McKellen? He could also transform a shout of "boy" into a weird gurgling wail: "hoooyahmyaceah".

There have been other times, too, when he has let rip with the theatre organ he keeps in his throat. It has swollen into a dialect of its own: not Oxbridge, not Mummersey, but what you might call McKellen, a combination of melodious drawl and soaring whimsy, accompanied by equally extravagant body-language. Yet that is, of course, a hopeful sort of lassitude. Paring down excess is, after all, easier than paring up inadequacy.

To be fair, he has sometimes managed that feat before, notably in his RSC *Macbeth* in 1976. His was a hungry, stealthy Macbeth, watching himself helplessly as his darkest longings overwhelmed him, and seemed precisely carpeted for the infamous Other Place. It was, also, perhaps, evidence of another of McKellen's beliefs about acting: "an ability to tell the audience things about yourself, maybe ugly things, things even you don't really know".

She'll never know whose £3 saved her life...

Three pounds.

That's all it costs to immunise her against TB, measles, polio, whooping cough, tetanus and diphtheria.

Yet every moment she's left unprotected she's in danger of becoming

TELEVISION & RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear
and Gillian Maxey

The killing fields of Brazil

TELEVISION CHOICE

Peter Waymark

● In Viewpoint 90: Killing for Land (ITV, 10.35pm), Adrian Cowell reports on the land disputes in Brazil which have claimed the lives of hundreds of people. According to Amnesty International (but denied by the Brazilian government) the total is more than 1,000 deaths in the past 10 years, with only three cases successfully brought to trial. The background is the enormous gulf between the haves and the have-nots. On the one hand, half of Brazil's arable land is owned by 1 per cent of its landowners. On the other, the country has some 10



Harrowing: Adrian Cowell reports on Brazil's land disputes (ITV, 10.35pm)

million landless poor who are desperate to scratch a living and know that if they occupy land for more than a year they become legally entitled to it. Cowell, whose previous documentaries have included graphic accounts of the destruction of the Brazilian rainforests, followed two land disputes, taking his camera crew to the very frontline and recording events as they happened. Since the two episodes produced five murders, he was rewarded, if that is the word, with some harrowing footage. One of the victims was a three-year-old boy, the son of a squatter's leader who was himself later killed. Another was a state deputy who had defended the rights of the squatters. In last month's general election, the Left put forward proposals for land reform, but the conservative vote prevailed. Unless the condition of the rural poor improves the killings seem set to continue.

● The misleadingly titled Ordinary People (Channel 4, 8.00pm) is a six-part survey of the feminist movement which promises "to take a provocative look behind the stereotypes". The series is arranged under themes — education, law, work, politics and the arts — and the participants are 15 women from across the political spectrum, among them the broadcaster Beverly Anderson, the Conservative MP Emma Nicholson and the television writer Jill Hyem. To whet the appetite, tonight's opening programme is an anthology of sayings about women, most of them by men and many insulting. "To embrace a woman," wrote Odo of Cluny in the 12th century, "is to embrace a sack of manure". There is much more in similar vein, from people such as Aristotle, Rousseau, Freud and the intelligence to know better. All of which gets the series off to a lively and pugnacious start but it will need to do more than simply open up old wounds.

BBC 1

8.30 Breakfast News and Commonwealth Games. Steve Rider introduces highlights of the overnight action from Auckland, including Harry Carpenter with the latest results of the boxing semi-finals. Plus regular news headlines, business and financial reports, regional news, weather and travel information.
8.30 Kilroy. Robert Kilroy-Silk chairs a studio discussion on a topical subject.
10.00 News and weather followed by *Going for Gold* (r).
10.25 Children's BBC, introduced by Simon Parke, begins with *Playdays*, presented by Dave Benson Phillips and Sue Monroe 10.30 *Robbers* (r) 10.35 *Five to Eleven*. Anna Carteret with a reading news and what's on. Hosted by Commonwealth Games. Helen Tolson presents further highlights of the Games in Auckland, featuring boxing, judo and bowls. Includes news and weather at 12.00. 12.30 *Regional news and weather*.
1.00 One O'Clock News with Philip Hayton. Weather.
1.30 Commonwealth Games. With the big day approaching, Mrs Mangal holds a hen party, but Joe Mangal's attempt to arrange a stag night for John Worthington doesn't go as planned. Meanwhile, Miles thinks one of his students is the victim of violence at home. (Ceefax)
1.50 Ceefax. Vicki hosts another round of the European general knowledge quiz.
2.15 Film: *Vigil in the Night* (1940, b/w) starring Carole Lombard and Ann Shirley. When a child dies through a nurse's negligence her older sister, working at the same hospital, takes the blame. Directed by George Stevens.
3.30 Green Claw, with Nick Mercer and Sheila Goodier 4.05 *Harrow Wolf* (r) 4.15 *Jacqueline*. Lynda Bellingham with part two of Judy Corbally's *Oscar* and the *Ice-Pick*. 4.25 *New Yogi Bear Show* 4.35 *Knowhow*. Beverley Wood and Mark Stutter investigate how acid gets into your body.
5.00 Newround 5.05 Grange Hill. Episode nine of the 20-part serial. (Ceefax)
5.25 Neighbours (r). (Ceefax)
6.00 Six O'Clock News with Peter Sissons and Anna Ford. Weather.
6.30 Newswise South East presented by Guy Michelmores.
7.00 Holiday 90. Special guest Lorraine Chase explores the easy life on two Greek islands. She visits Crete and Chios, while Alan Gregg reports on a non-stop fly-drive tour of California and Kathy Taylor visits the city of Lisbon. (Ceefax)
7.30 EastEnders. Ricky faces driving charges in court after knocking down Pauline, and looks to Pat for moral support, while Wicksy is desperate to see Cindy without Sharon knowing and Kathy receives an expensive present from Laurie. (Ceefax)
8.00 Commonwealth Games Today. Dermot Lynam presents highlights of today's action, including the last of the swimming and diving finals, and boxing semi-finals. Plus the latest news and results in badminton, bowls, judo and shooting.
9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Martyn Lewis. Regional news and weather.
9.30 A Sense of Guilt. Felix's and Sally's passionate affair reaches crisis point when Sally thinks she's pregnant and has to tell Felix, whose wife is unable to have children. Sally is confused and confused, she turns to her mother for support. Starring Trevor Eve, Rud Davis, Moreen Hood and Lisa Harrow. (Ceefax)
10.30 Film with Barry Nossiter. *Berry Review* for *North*, starring Jessica Lange as a woman who returns to her birthplace in an attempt to heal old wounds with her father and Tom Brook talks to Danny DeVito, director of the black comedy *War of the Roses*, starring Michael Douglas and Kathleen Turner.
10.35 Cagney and Lacey: Let Them Eat Prez (r). Cagney and Mary Beth try to arrest an Arab terrorist (r). Followed by Weather.

11.15 Commonwealth Games. Steve Rider introduces live coverage of the games in Auckland, including 12.00 badminton quarter-finals and 1.00 men's the men's bowls singles final. Plus the latest action and results in shooting, cycling and judo.

RADIO 3

8.30s Weather and News Headlines. Morning Concert: Bernstein's *Candida*; Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra under the composer; *Blitz* (*L'Arlesiana*, Suite No 1); *Ustic Orchestra* under Yann Pascual-Tortoled; *Ravel: Shéhérazade*; *Joys I Came to Her* Op 14 Nos 3 and 4; Elizabeth Söderström, soprano; Vladimir Ashkenazy, piano)
7.35 News. 7.35 Morning Concert (cont'd): *Ravel: Sonatas No 3 in C*; *Solisti Veneti* under Claudio Scimone; *Bach: Partita in B flat*, BWV 823; *Dinu Lipatti*, piano; *Reincke* (Harp Concerto); *Spina: Violin Concerto* under Heinz Gischbauer, with Lily Laskine, harp)
8.35 Composers of the Week: *John Ireland* and *Malvina Williams*. *Williams* (Symphony for voices: John Alldis Choir under John Alldis; with Pauline Stevens, alto); *Rawsthorne* (Clarinet Concerto); *Gurney* (Violin, Humphrys, violin, Margaret Major, viola, Derek Simpson, cello); *Williams* (*Pas de Clture*; *Nest Ensemble*, with Martin Jochum and members of the Brahm's King's Singers)
8.35 Scarlatti in the first of two programmes, members of the English Concert perform Corelli (*Trio Sonatas* in G, Op 1 No 5; In F minor, Op 2 No 1; *Concerto* in F, Op 51; F minor, Kx 519); *consort* (*Trio Sonatas* in D, Op 1 No 12; G, Op 2 No 12).
10.15 Martin Roscoe: The pianist performs Schubert (*F major*, Op 82; *Allegretto* in C minor, D 910; *Sonata in G*, Op 96).
11.15 BBC Concert Orchestra under Joff Stanes, with David Campbell, conductor, performs Mendelssohn's *Overture, Die schone Melusine*; *Honegger* (*Pastorale d'ete*); Weber (*Carnival Concerto* in E flat, Op 74); Schubert (*Symphony No 8 in B minor*); *Shostakovich* (*String Quartet No 1*); *Guba*, The Birds. incl. 12.00s Interval Reading 1.00 News. Summer 1.01 Outros. 1.00 News and M&W 1.00 Against the Grain 1.45 *Financial Times* 1.45 *Review of the British Press* 2.15 *Health Matters* 2.30 *The Atlantic Story* 3.00 *World News* 3.00 *News about Britain* 3.15 *The Weather Channel* 3.30 *Newsbeat* 4.05 *The World Today* 4.45 *Macmillan and Prenticeau*

RADIO 4

2.40 Cloches: Charles Bodman has devised and presents the second of three programmes exploring music influenced by the sound of central European bells. Recordings of the bells of Solesmes Abbey and Notre Dame Cathedral are interspersed with Liszt's *Les Cloches de Fourve*; Debussy's *Les Cloches*; *L'Enchanteur des halles*; De Grève and *De Soir* end; for piano, *La Cathédrale engouffre et Cloches à l'heure de la messe*; *Ballade de la Reine morte d'aimer*; *Stes eurécales* Nos 1 and 2, *La Valse des cloches* and *La Guitare*; *Chansons à l'heure des cloches* and *Termin*; *Chansons et termes d'auteur*; *Noëll, Prêtres exaucés et Amén de la consommation*.
4.40 Rudd Finnigan: The pianist performs J.S. Bach (*Sonata No 8 in A minor*; *Vorwerk* (*Impromptu* No 4 in A, Op 7); *Tomesek* (*Elogue* No 2 in F, Op 35); *Jancsó* (*An Overgrown Path*) (r)).
5.30 News: 5.30 *Evening Post* with Rodney Stafford.
7.00 News: 7.05 *Third Ear*: The two newly appointed directors of the *8.30 BBC Singing Festival*, *Great Masters* and *Landseer*, in conversation with James Naughtie.
7.30 English Chamber Orchestra under Jeffrey Tate, with Yo Ma, cello, performs Elgar (*Introduction and Allegro*); *Shostakovich* (*String Quartet No 14*); *Britten* (*Three Sea Songs*); *Sibelius* (*Violin Concerto*); *Corelli* (*Trio Sonatas* in D, Op 1 No 12; G, Op 2 No 12).
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RADIO CHOICE

8.00 TV-am boots with News followed by Good Morning Britain presented by Richard Keys and, from 7.00, by Mike Mortimer and Louise Kelly. With news at 8.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00. After Nine includes news of trends in knitwear and a behind-the-scenes look at how presenter Kathy Taylor was transformed into a cover girl.
8.35 Lucky Ladders. Word game show 8.55 *Themes News and weather* The Time ... The Place ... Mike Scott is in the chair for another topical discussion.
10.00 This Morning. Magazine series 10.45 *Leisure* with Judy Finnigan and Richard Madeley. Today's special guest to Jane Groves, founder of the underwear chain Knickerbox. There are also items on neoclassical, family finance and David Bellamy examining hedgepots and hedgehounds. National and international news at 11.35 followed by national weather.
12.10 TV Tonight. *Leisure*. Tonight, for the young. *Leisure* is anxious to keep Leanne away. Carly is envious of Leanne's relationship with Martin.
1.00 News at One with John Suchet. Weather 1.20 *Themes News and weather* The Time ... The Place ... Mike Scott is in the chair for another topical discussion.
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Ten weeks to the start of the cricket season and the Champions are facing a very sticky wicket



First-class cricket begins in ten weeks but even Bradman, who revelled in his visits to New Road, Worcester, would not have fancied his chances yesterday on the County Champions' ground.

Confirmed from page 1
ships were sheltering from 60mph gales in Falmouth Bay.

Emergency services in Wales were on alert after the rivers Wye and Monnow reached danger levels around Monmouth, Gwent. In north Wales, the Dovey, Mawddach and Conwy were also threatening to flood as weekend snow melted.

Four spotters helicopters and extra engineers from the Midlands were working to restore power supplies to 3,000 homes in west Wales. South Wales Electricity said: "Despite the atrocious weather, we very much hope that everyone will be back on by tonight."

At Haverfordwest, Dyfed, 120 sheep drowned when overflowing riverwater engulfed a field.

Parts of Worcester, including the

racecourse and the county cricket ground, were under water and a number of roads were impassable. Families in 24 riverside houses woke to find rooms under water.

The Severn was 14ft above normal, and experts said it could rise by another 2ft. There was also flooding in the Hereford area where the Wye rose after weekend storms.

However, drought orders remained in force in parts of the South-east which rely almost entirely on groundwater supplies and where levels are still well below those needed to guarantee unrestricted supply next summer.

West Kent Water Company said that a drought order imposed six months ago was still in force. "Until underground levels improve, we will have difficulty in meeting demand,"

it said. The Mid Sussex Water Company imposed a similar order two weeks ago, banning all non-essential uses including hosepipes. The order includes powers to restrict industrial use, although that has not yet been implemented.

A Royal Air Force long-range search and reconnaissance aircraft took off from Kinloss yesterday to join an international search for a 20,000-tonne Cypriot-registered bulk-carrier last heard of nine days ago. The MV Charlie, with a crew of 27, sailed from Montreal on January 14, but the last message was received on January 20, and it is feared she may have founderered in winds approaching hurricane force.

Canadian, American and Portuguese aircraft have also taken part in the search in an area north of the Azores and south-west of Ireland.

A search was organized for two men who set out to climb the Cobbler Peak near Arrochar, Strathclyde, on Sunday. They were named as Mr Robert Craig and Mr James Nixon, both aged 26, and were said to be well equipped and experienced.

Mrs Valerie Howard, aged 82, was found dead yesterday after falling down a flight of stairs at her home in Romsey, Hampshire, five days ago. Police said she had got out of bed in the dark during a power cut and had been using a torch when she fell.

Archaeologists were yesterday examining a skeleton found beneath a 1,500-year-old yew tree which was blown down in last week's storm. It is thought to have been part of a pagan sacrifice. Dr Francis Rose, a

botanist, said the skeleton was definitely older than the tree.

"Planting a yew tree was a pagan symbol, and it is possible the skeleton is that of a sacrificial victim."

An unnamed 13-year-old girl escaped death by leaping off her horse moments before it ran into high-voltage cables brought down by the storm at Brockley Combe, near Bristol. She was uninjured, but veterinary surgeons were unable to save the horse.

Five men were being questioned by detectives in Dorset yesterday after complaints by householders of men claiming to be builders calling at their homes and demanding large sums of money before carrying out repairs. The men were held at police stations in Bournemouth and Poole.

£50m lifeline for football

Continued from page 1

for government help in financing the safety measures. Mr Waddington retorted that it was absurd to say that a commercial enterprise which failed to provide safety for its customers should expect the public to step in and pay.

Ministers insist there is plenty of money in football; and Conservative MPs are calling for a levy on transfer deals — which amounted to £70 million last year — to be spent on safety measures and ground improvements.

The report offers a devastating critique of the state of the football industry. It talks of

old grounds the "scourge" of hooliganism, poor leadership and excessive drinking "disfiguring" football, and implies that the Sheffield tragedy could have happened almost anywhere.

The clubs are accused of weak management and of providing "lamentable" facilities. Directors were often more interested in wheel-dealing and social status than in fans' welfare. Players are criticized for inciting crowds to bad behaviour.

In his statement to MPs, Mr Waddington demanded new leadership from the sport, saying: "Those clubs which

have not faced up to their responsibility now have a final opportunity to do so and if they don't now act, the public will not forgive them."

The Government would shave the identity cards scheme, but it would remain on the statute book.

Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's deputy leader and home affairs spokesman, welcomed the report, but said many law-abiding spectators preferred to stand. Labour would support plans to make throwing missiles illegal and a clampdown on ticket touts, but he wanted care in defining the offence of pitch invasion.

Defence cuts hit US bases

Continued from page 1

been withdrawn. The base will remain as a standby facility.

With 2,121 family members

at Greenham Common, the impact on the local economy will be significant. The Americans put more than £24 million into the economy in 1988.

• Fairford will cease to operate as a main base by October. Up to eight of the 18 KC135 refuelling tankers of the 11th Strategic Group will be sent to Mildenhall in Suffolk, headquarters of the US Third Air Force, and the rest will be returned to the US or to other European bases.

Only 200 of the 1,173 Bentwaters is to lose its 527

military personnel and 134 US civilians will be left to keep the base ticking over as a standby facility.

The Fairford base generated more than £21 million for the local economy in 1988.

Wethersfield will be handed back to the RAF after June 1, 1991. Three-quarters of the 819 Civil Engineering Squadron will return to the US; the rest will go to other bases in Britain. The 513 military and 18 civilian personnel of the US 119th Air Base Flight will return home. Americans spent more than £54 million in Wethersfield in 1988.

The withdrawal of American servicemen will also affect British employees.

Ministry sources said yesterday that there had been consultation with Washington over the cuts.

There are 66 US military installations in Britain, with about 30,000 military personnel, more than 2,000 civilians and about 30,000 relatives.

Aggressor Squadron of 12 F16 fighters, and 433 military and nine civilian personnel. The US is already in the process of transferring the aircraft, and the personnel will go by October. The base will remain fully operational.

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striker Dave plays
hem off the park

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- LAW 34-35
- SPORT 41-46

THE TIMES



SECTION 2

TUESDAY JANUARY 30 1990

23

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

THE POUND

US dollar
1.6795 (+0.0205)
W German mark
2.8157 (+0.0112)
Exchange index
88.5 (+0.4)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Shars
1863.9 (+12.4)
FT-SE 100
2228.6 (+14.3)
USM (Datstream)
155.77 (+0.82)

Market report, page 27

£1m fraud charges

Mr Malik Larbe, a trainee baker, aged 18, has been remanded on bail at Wolverhampton charged with dishonestly obtaining a cheque for £900,000 from the Severn Trent Water Authority, and £100,000 worth of water shares by deception.

Sony issue

Sony is raising £1.7 billion in Japan via bond issues with conversion and warrants to pay for Columbia Pictures and Guber-Peters.

Comment, page 25

Menzies down

John Menzies pre-tax profits were trimmed from £4 million to £3.1 million in the six months to end-October. The interim payout is 3.25p (3p).

Tempus, page 24

Kelt loss

Kelt Energy reported a pre-tax loss of £1.04 million for the half-year to September 30. There is no dividend.

Tempus, page 24

STOCK MARKETS

New York:
B&W Jones 2547.07 (-12.16)
Tobacco 37173.70 (+229.63)
Hong Kong Closed
Hong Kong Closed
Amsterdam 111.6 (+0.5)
Sydney: AO Closed
Frankfurt DAX 1714.71 (-17.41)
Australia 3041.50 (+4.28)
Paris CAC 520.70 (+1.51)
Zurich Ska Gen 598.5 (+3.5)
London: FT-A All-Shares 1164.32 (+5.84)
FT- "500" 1268.48 (+6.60)
FT: Gold Mines 305.6 (-1.3)
FT: Fixed Interest 90.94 (-0.09)
FT: Govt Secs 61.77 (-0.13)

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

Russia:
Widling Office 920 (+14p)
Henderson Admin 7900 (-10p)
Bordent 7150 (-12p)
Harland Simon 7150 (-10p)
BAE 3875 (-18p)
Babcock Int'l 3510 (-10p)
Cedbury-Schweps 3511 (-10p)
Lang Properties 5800 (-10p)
Wellcome 7212.50 (-10p)
P Silton 4241.50 (-17p)
Carton Comm 7890 (+10p)
Fallas:
Metabolites 3180 (-10p)
Micro Focus 4824.50 (-10p)
Lorho 2735.50 (-10p)
Thomson Corp 7350 (-10p)
Western Motor 5424.50 (-10p)
Rank Org 7880 (-10p)
Goring G 2822.50 (-10p)
Barr & Hollis 2833.50 (-10p)
Barr & WA 'A' 2750 (-20p)
Closing prices: Barrister 2747
BEAG Volumes 420.4m

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base: 15%
3-month Interbank: 15%-15.1%
UK Prime Rate: 10%
Federal Funds: 8.75%
3-month Treasury Bills: 7.76-7.74%
30-year bonds: 9.55-9.57%

CURRENCIES

London: New York:
\$ 61.6705 \$ 61.68009
£ DM 2.8157 \$ DM 1.5795
£ SwFr 2.4924 \$ SwFr 1.4823
£ FF 9.5613 \$ FF 5.6000
£ Yen 240.25 \$ Yen 142.91
£ Index 89.5 \$ Index 58.7
ECU 20.725708 SDR 20.725708
£ ECU 2.77864 £ SDR 1.257223

GOLD

London Fixing:
AM \$420.75 pm-\$418.75
Close \$418.50-\$418.00 (\$249.00-
249.50)
New York
Comex \$418.20-\$418.70

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Mar) \$19.95bbl (\$19.70)
* Denotes latest trading price

TOURIST RATES

| | Bank | Bank |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| Australia S | 20.65 | 20.75 |
| America Nth | 20.65 | 20.35 |
| Belgium Fr | 51.75 | 57.65 |
| Denmark Kr | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| Finland Nkr | 7.02 | 6.82 |
| France Fr | 9.95 | 9.95 |
| Germany Dm | 2.925 | 2.785 |
| Hong Kong \$ | 13.72 | 12.62 |
| Ireland P | 1.115 | 1.065 |
| Italy Lira | 21.90 | 20.60 |
| Japan Yen | 2.55 | 2.55 |
| Netherlands Gld | 1.25 | 1.21 |
| Norway Kr | 11.55 | 10.70 |
| Portugal Esc | 25.95 | 26.50 |
| Spain Peseta | 4.65 | 4.55 |
| Sweden Kr | 10.50 | 10.77 |
| Switzerland Fr | 2.957 | 2.437 |
| UK Pounds | 4.415 | 3.820 |
| USA \$ | 1.65 | 1.58 |
| Yugoslavia Dinar | 1.00 | 1.00 |

Rates for small denominations bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers cheques.
Retail Price Index: 118.0 (December)

Royal Bank admits £751m LBO exposure

By Neil Bennett

The Royal Bank of Scotland has confirmed it has a £751 million exposure to leveraged buyouts — almost half of its shareholders' funds — after the collapse of two of its leading corporate clients within the last 10 days.

News that Response, the textile manufacturing buyout from Coloroll, had gone into receivership caused Charterhouse, the Royal's merchant banking subsidiary, to admit its buyout fund could lose a £10 million investment in the company's shares. Charterhouse itself owns 10 per cent of the fund.

This follows the failure of Dominion International less than two weeks ago, to which Royal Bank had lent an estimated £40 million.

Charterhouse is also a significant lender to Lowndes Queenway, while its buyout fund has a £20 million equity investment in MFI. Both of these have been forced into extensive debt rescheduling programmes.

Mr Kenneth Thompson, Royal's finance director, said the group's exposure to buyouts, or highly-leveraged transactions (HLTs), as they are known in the banking

world, had risen to 2.7 per cent of total assets.

He said, however, that the bank had extensively provided for its loans to Dominion when it announced its annual figures to end-September last month. Then, the group's charge for bad debts rose 45 per cent to £5.8 million. Further large provisions are expected when the group announces its interim figures next June.

Analysts in the City are also becoming concerned about the concentration of Royal's exposure to HLTs. Estimates from Miss Alison Deuchars, an analyst with Smith New Court the broker, suggest Royal's largest buyout deal accounts for 3.8 per cent of shareholders' funds, while its largest seven deals amount to 16 per cent.

Barclays' largest seven buyouts by contrast amount to less than half that level.

Mr Edward Cox, the chairman of Charterhouse Development Capital, which specialises in management buyouts, played down the significance of Response's failure.

Last year, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the Governor of the Bank of England, said the Bank was watching the leveraged buyout market closely. "Caution should be the rule of the day," he said.

He claimed all Charterhouse's other buyout invest-

ments were performing well, with one coming to the stock market next month.

Charterhouse has boasted of its leadership in the management buyout business. It has arranged many transactions, notably Palomino Holdings' bid for FW Woolworth, which eventually made it an estimated profit of £32 million.

In the year to end-September, Charterhouse's development capital side was the largest operation within the bank, contributing £20.3 million, up 15 per cent, to total profits of £40.9 million.

In the past, Charterhouse has made large profits on the equity stakes it has taken in buyout vehicles, which can be sold at large premiums when the company later returns to the stock market. In return, the bank has charged low corporate finance fees for arranging the complex deals.

The collapse of Response, therefore, will produce a double hit to both the development capital arm's profits, and its buyout fund.

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Response calls in receivers

By Gillian Bowditch

Response Group, the Specsavers and Pierre Cardin Homewares company, has gone into receivership with debts of £50 million.

News of the failure comes as a blow to the home furnishing business, Coloroll, which guaranteed £26.4 million of Response's debt in 1988 when Mr David Sossman, Response's chief executive, put together a £90 million buyout of the John Crowther clothing business from Coloroll.

Mr Stephen Adams and Mr Alan Bloom, of Ernst & Young, the accountants, were appointed administrative receivers at the company's request on Saturday. Response has 4,000 employees and estimated turnover for 1990 of £125 million, against sales of £126 million last year.

Coloroll is expected to write off about £21 million immediately in respect of its guarantee.

Response is still hoping the remaining £5 million of secured debt will be recovered.

The group published a statement yesterday, saying the group also has a £3 million equity investment in Response. Coloroll said: "The possibility that a receiver might be appointed to Response was taken fully into account in the proposal by Coloroll to its bankers. This proposal has now been agreed in principle with its bankers."

Mr Eric Kirby, Coloroll's deputy chairman and finance director, refused to comment on mounting speculation that Mr Ascroft is to resign. He would not comment on the possible sale of part of the Coloroll business or the likelihood of a rights issue but he said both options were among those considered.

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Write-offs at Blue Arrow

ADRIAN BROOKS



Going home: Mitchell Fromstein, American chairman of Blue Arrow, to be run now in the US

By Colin Campbell

Blue Arrow, the employment group, has written off a total of £21.88 million for the year ended October and is not paying a final dividend.

The write-offs are further repercussions of the 1987 rights issue when it bought Manpower, the US employment group, of sound investments, and of an unauthorized loan of £25 million to one of Mr Peter de Savary's companies.

Mr Mitchell Fromstein, who took over as chairman after the resignation last year of Mr Tony Berry, said the 1989 results were like "writing the last chapter of a book."

Blue Arrow, to be renamed Manpower, it is to move its corporate base and domicile from Britain to the US; it has passed its final dividend because of an accounting technicality, and for US reporting purposes only, has made a one-time

charge of £1.11 billion (£675.1 million) against US goodwill.

The total provision is made up of extraordinary items of £49.88 million — £7.07 million higher than earlier indicated — and includes £22.7 million — was £65.1 million (£75.1 million).

An estimated 65 per cent of Blue Arrow's equity is held by US investors. The domicile proposal had the support of a number of British holders, and will save costs.

Blue Arrow, whose shares were 1p lower at 89p, will retain a London listing. Mr Fromstein ruled out any suggestion of a management buyout or a rights issue. "It would not have been fair, if at all possible, to ask for fresh money to right the past," he said.

The group had net debt of £20.8 million and shareholder's funds of £200 million. The gearing level "falls off the end of a calculator," it conceded.

Blue Arrow hopes to be able to resume dividends in its 1990 financial year.

Bush to halve US budget deficit

From Martin Fletcher
Washington

President Bush unveiled a \$1.23 billion (£735 billion) US federal budget for 1991 which will give rise to months of banting with the Democrat-controlled Congress.

He aims to halve the present budget deficit to \$63.1 billion without breaking his election pledge not to raise taxes.

Mr Richard Darman, the White House budget director, said the nature of defence spending meant the near-term dividend would be small, and he warned Congress not to play the "spend-the-peace-dividend game."

The budget plans spending of \$1.23 billion, up 3 per cent on 1990, and revenues of \$1.17 billion, up 9 per cent, because of continued economic growth. The deficit would be \$63.1 billion, compared to a projected deficit of \$1.23 billion for 1990. The aim is a balanced budget by 1993.

There would be sharp increases in spending on foreign

Leading article..... 15

aid, up to \$14.9 billion, the drug war (\$10.6 billion), space (\$15.8 billion), education (\$24.6 billion), improving aviation infrastructure (\$8.6 billion), and protecting the environment.

There would be cuts of nearly \$14 billion on domestic programmes including Medicare, farm and transport subsidies, student loans and heating bill subsidies for the poor.

The dollar weakened, reflecting market sentiment in favour of the mark rather than any reaction to President Bush's plans. In Europe, the dollar ended at DM1.6740, down nearly 2 pence.

The pound gained 0.4 point on its trade-weighted index to finish at 88.5. It ended more than 2 cents up on the dollar at \$1.6795 and more than a penny higher at DM2.8157.

• The Amex Bank Review sees Italy's experience in the European Monetary System and suggests it would be possible to take sterling into the EMS exchange rate mechanism even with high inflation. Underlying inflation is roughly the same in both countries.

Revenue to allow banks £1bn relief

By Our City Staff

The Inland Revenue is set to allow high street banks more than £1 billion in tax relief after it accepted the Bank of England's new guidelines on Third World debt provisions.

As expected, the Bank's new matrix has raised the average level of recommended provisions from 30 per cent to 50 per cent.

The Inland Revenue said it

UK takes stake
in Renaissance Films

Shares in Ford Sellar Morris, the property trader and developer, closed just 1p higher, despite a 75 per cent increase in interim pre-tax profits.

In the six months to end-October, the company made pre-tax profits of £12 million compared with £6.8 million a year ago.

But, while analysts remain worried about borrowings, Mr Irvine Sellar, the chairman, is confidently recommending a 67 per cent increase in the interim dividend to 2.5p a year ago.

He said: "It's not all doom and gloom out there. We do not subscribe to the more dire

predictions made by some commentators."

Market concern has centred on borrowings in the wake of last June's £84 million takeover of Brookmount Properties, a bid launched with £111 million of money borrowed from Bankers Trust.

Mr Sellar has acknowledged that at one point gearing rose to 280 per cent.

But he said £80 million of sales from the Brookmount portfolio had brought gearing closer to 100 per cent.

The disposals included the sale of Wright Oliphant, the commercial estate agent, to Hambro Countrywide for £15 million — significantly below the value at which it had appeared in the Brookmount books.

"We are just over 100 per cent geared now and we're pretty confident of getting into the 90s by the April year-end," said Mr Sellar, who revealed interest charges can be set against a rental income which has now risen to £10 million.

The balance of the Brookmount portfolio is now being kept in FSM's greatly enlarged investment portfolio.

"It is very deliberate decision," said Mr Sellar, dismissing suggestions that the group had little option but

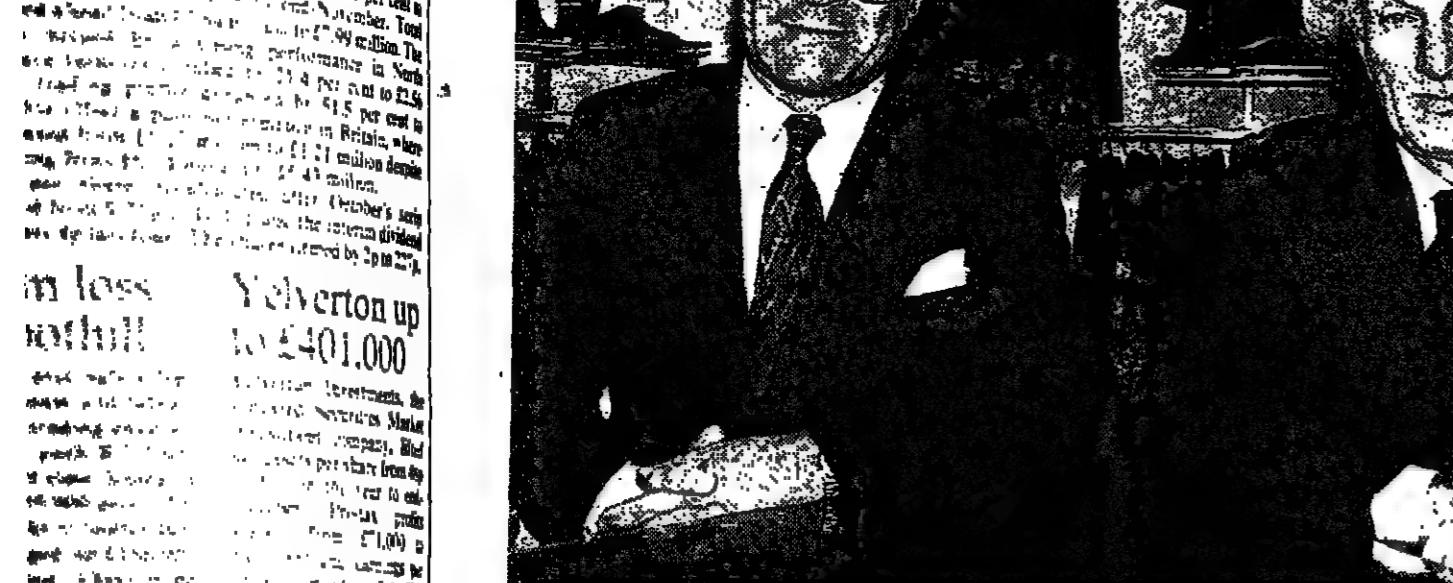
to keep it. This element has been revalued by directors at about £75 million, with the company's total net assets estimated at £90 million.

That figure compares with the £55 million at which the stock market currently values FSM.

Mr Sellar, who owns a 23 per cent stake, last year acquired an option to buy the 17 per cent stake owned by Mr Mc Morris, his former partner.

That option lapsed when the Takeover Panel decided that exercising it would trigger a full bid. A new solution is being sought.

Jacques Vert tailors its best year



Profits with style: joint chairmen Jack Cynamon, right, and Alan Green report a 15 per cent rise to £2.37 million yesterday

Jacques Vert, the women's up 31.9 per cent at £19.1 million. Earnings per share rose to 16p from 14.1p and the interim dividend is 4p. None was paid last year.

Mr Cynamon put the success down to selling quality products at affordable prices to a stable customer base. A tailored skirt and jacket from the group retails at about £240. "Many of our customers are business people or the wives of business people and have been less affected by the rise in interest rates," he said.

Customers are also mainly in the 30-plus age bracket.

The retail division has added three stores in Britain since October and the manufacturing division is also profitable, but the American market is taking longer than expected to contribute to profits. Three shops in Los Angeles will be

opened this spring. Mr Cynamon said the only blot on the horizon was interest rates.

The increase in sales has meant expansion: a warehouse in Harlow, Essex, was bought for £1.5 million and another had been expanded. The interest charge rose from £28,000 to £150,000 and gearing was 23 per cent.

Shares in the group fell 4p to 28.5p.

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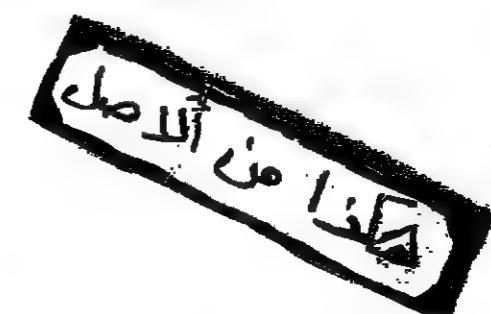
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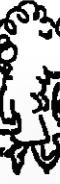
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Giant that conquered the oceans

The 747: far from seeing it as a guaranteed money-spinner, Boeing worried that it might not win big orders, and would be a commercial failure. In the event, Boeing's president, William Allen (below, left), sold the concept to Pan Am's Juan Trippe (below, right).

Take-off: the 747 at its "roll-out" ceremony at Everett, near Seattle, on September 30, 1968

When Boeing's 747 took off 20 years ago, so did business, particularly over the Atlantic. Harvey Elliott tells the story of the jumbo's genesis

New York City: accessible to millions of Europeans since the jumbo's worldwide popularity

Te aircraft that opened up the North Atlantic to mass travel was the Boeing 747 jumbo jet. Since the first production plane flew on February 9, 1969, 755 of the giant jets have been built in 15 different versions at Boeing's Seattle factory and delivered to 70 airlines around the world. They have carried close to a billion passengers and flown well over 13 billion miles.

Another 200 Boeing 747s have been ordered, each selling for about \$125 million and guaranteeing the long-term health of the company.

When Boeing decided to launch the monster aircraft, however, few predicted it would be the enormous success which it became. Indeed, worried Boeing executives said they were "betting the company" on the success of the 747 and sceptics warned it would be made obsolete by the introduction of supersonic aircraft.

The man behind the 747 was Joseph Sutter, Boeing's most senior engineer. He was called back from holiday in August 1965, to be told to assemble a team to design a commercial aircraft of a size never before contemplated. Over the next few months, he and

about 100 engineers worked virtually around the clock studying 50 potential designs, ranging from a "stretched" version of the 707 to a jet-propelled version of the double-decked Stratocruiser.

The final design of the 747 was determined by the need to carry large amounts of freight, which, it was argued, would give the aircraft an unrivalled advantage over the smaller all-passenger supersonic jets that seemed to be around the corner. It therefore had to have the capacity to carry cargo containers 8ft high and 8ft wide side by side on the main deck.

As it turned out the United States proposed supersonic passenger jet, the SST, was canceled and Concorde proved commercially unattractive to airlines.

As the designs for the 747 were refined, Boeing's president, William Allen, met the long-serving and dynamic president of Pan Am, Juan Trippe, to ask him what he thought of the concept. Pan Am was then by far the most influential carrier on the Atlantic; if it decided to back the project, it would almost certainly be viable.

The conversation between the two was, apparently, brief. "If you build it," Trippe said, "I'll buy it." Pan Am formalized its order in April 1966, and other airlines, though still sceptical about the viability of such a big plane, quickly followed. In the first year after the Pan Am order was placed, a further 85 747s were ordered by rivals keen to keep up. It was only when the detailed work which followed the general acceptance of the concept began that Boeing engineers really understood what they had let themselves in for. Each aircraft contained 4.5 million parts, every

one of which had to be manufactured to a precise specification and each accounted for during the building process.

The idea was to divide the cabin with two aisles, separated into five "rooms" with between 50 and 54 rows of seats and carrying 382 passengers in two classes of service or 418 in all-economy.

Below the main cabin floor there would be slightly more than 6,000 cu ft of cargo space, about 60 per cent of it for passenger luggage. Unusually, the flight deck was to be situated above the main passenger cabin — to allow the nose to be hinged if necessary for direct loading of freight.

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one of which had to be manufactured to a precise specification and each accounted for during the building process.

The power required to light the main building in which it was to be built was enough to light more than 32,000 average homes.

The risks the company faced from the start were enormous. Boeing invested more than \$1 billion in the mid-1960s — the whole net worth of the company — in research and development, manpower, buildings and tooling. Leading sub-contractors invested another \$500 million.

A new plant, at Everett outside

Joseph Sutter, the 747's creator

Seattle, had to be built to accommodate the 747 while it was being put together.

Not only was the aircraft itself vast but the engines were brand new, more powerful than any built before, and the navigation system — a sophisticated form of inertial guidance, was so far advanced that some airlines doubted whether it would ever work.

Airlines were so excited by the concept as it began to develop that they compounded the problems of the Boeing engineers by demanding ever more complex additions.

"The airlines thought of the 747 as

a kind of palace in the sky," Tex Bouillon, head of the commercial airplane division, said. "They wanted to put chandeliers in it."

It had originally been intended that the space behind the flight deck should be reserved for the crew to rest on long-haul flights, but Pan Am insisted that this should be turned into a lounge area for passengers reached by a circular stairway so ensuring that the 747's most noticeable design feature became a standard fitting.

The very size of the aircraft enabled the Boeing designers to build in huge amounts of "fail-safe" safety devices. All main

systems were built in triplicate while the main construction were arranged so that one would absorb stress if another failed.

The first 747 was rolled out of the factory on September 30, 1968, a day ahead of schedule. It flew for the first time on February 9, 1969, piloted by Jack Weddell, who had worked on the program since July 1966. One of his most challenging jobs was to guide the aircraft around the airfield from a cockpit which was 29ft above the ground, far higher than any pilot had sat before to taxi an aeroplane.

Over the next 11 months, four more 747s were used as test vehicles and flew a total of 1,400 hours at a cost of \$28 million. The tests resulted in the US Federal Aviation Authority granting a full certificate of airworthiness to the aircraft on December 30, 1969.

Three weeks later, Pan Am put the 747 into regular service between New York and London.

Fifteen versions of the 747 have been developed, some as ultra-long-range passenger jets, some as freighters, others as freighters and some as a combination of the two.

The latest is the 747-400, which has a two-person electronic flight

deck that dramatically reduces crew costs, advanced turbofan engines with additional thrust, which use 25 per cent less fuel and additional 1,000 mile range, more spacious interiors and more sophisticated guidance and control equipment.

What happens in the future is open to speculation. Some believe that the 747 will be replaced by a new generation of long-range twin jets capable of flying as far as on only two engines. Already many airlines fly the Atlantic with Boeing 747s and 757s which, being smaller, open up the chance of flying to destinations that cannot support a full 747 load of passengers.

Rival aircraft — particularly the McDonnell Douglas MD 11 trijet, which flew for the first time this month, or the Airbus A340, which for the moment remains a "paper aeroplane" but which is attracting increasing interest from airlines around the world — are starting to make their competitive impact on the dominance of the 747 on the Atlantic.

But it is unlikely that any other jet will ever again have quite the same effect on mass travel as the jumbo.

British Airways' privatization rendered unworkable.

The US proposed that there could be some limit on capacity but only when one country had fallen below 25 per cent of the total number of seats being offered. This was rejected by Britain and in September a Department of Transport team went to Washington with little hope of achieving any changes to the Bermuda 2 agreement.

Against all the odds, it succeeded, and an amendment was struck preventing both countries from providing more than one-and-a-half times the capacity of the other on any route to the US.

The amendment stopped any airline from increasing the frequency of its flights by more than 30 over the number being flown before.

It was agreed, too, that every airline could operate at least once a day on any route and that the time limit for governments to approve new routes on the Atlantic route would be reduced from 75 days to 30 to give airlines more chance of introducing cut-price deals quickly.

In the mid-1980s, the de-regulated American airline industry argued strongly that its aircraft should be free to fly where they liked when they liked on international as well as national routes. At the same time the British Government decided it would privatize British Airways, and it needed to ensure that the airline and others flying under British colours could be guaranteed "a level playing field" in which to compete.

But the British Government was unwilling to give way without something in return. It sought the right of British airlines to fly from one point to another in the US, as well as for a whole new range of gateway airports there and a relaxation in the American rules that prevented foreign investors from buying a substantial stake in American airlines.

Talks collapsed again last month, and so far repeated efforts to reach agreement on what is now being called Bermuda 3 have failed.

Airlines such as Northwest, United and American, are now clamouring for greater access to what they regard as the most lucrative route of all. The Americans even threaten to bypass London and fly direct to Paris or Frankfurt if they are not allowed to do so.

The British side is so far refusing to have no solution.

Flying back to profit

Airlines survive the bad times

prices being charged to try to whip up business. Instead of having spare cash to buy new aircraft and improve their services, airlines were spending every penny they could raise to service spiralling costs.

By the mid-1980s, however, things had begun to improve again and passenger numbers, particularly from Gatwick, began to climb. Just as the survivors were starting to breathe a sigh of relief, however, the Chernobyl nuclear disaster and mounting terrorist attacks on aircraft, together with the American bombing raid on Libya, plunged the carriers back into financial difficulties. Some reported a 25 per cent drop in bookings for 1986.

The downturn had resulted in an overall reduction of 6 per cent in passenger numbers during the year. Then the Opec nations dramatically increased the price of oil, aviation fuel shot up in price, the world went into an economic recession and passenger numbers dwindled.

Airlines — particularly those from the United States, where de-regulation had come into effect, leading to cut-throat competition — slashed their prices. By 1981, the numbers travelling across the Atlantic had fallen and the decrease continued for three difficult years, not picking up again until the world's economy began to improve in 1984.

The casualties among airlines on the route began to mount both as a result of mergers and takeovers among American airlines and the economic consequences of the crazy

and Virgin Atlantic — the only other British scheduled airline on the route — to two cities. Both are barred from flying within the country to pick up passengers from the regions and feed them on to their long-haul services.

This has long irritated them because the seven American carriers with whom they compete all operate services through which they can fly thousands of passengers into their main gateway airport and, using the same code number and a single ticket, funnel them on to their transatlantic services.

The two governments declared that they signed the deal "to foster and encourage the widest possible distribution of the benefits of air travel for the general use of mankind at the cheapest rates consistent with sound economic principles".

Despite this, however, the British have more than held their own. The two British carriers now have a 42 per cent share of the market on the Atlantic, compared with 56 per cent for the American carriers and the remaining 2 per cent divided between airlines which have rights to pick up passengers in one of the two countries but are not registered in either.

Virgin Atlantic has won award after award for the quality of its business class to New York and Miami.

British Airways — which this week snatched the prestige *Aviation Week* award for the best airline on the Atlantic from under the noses of the Americans — has ambitious plans to expand its North Atlantic services by 16 per cent this year and eventually to fly twice a day to each of its destinations.

These, too, will increase from 21 to 22 in March when it begins services to Newark and later in the summer it will begin services to New York from Glasgow.

Virgin plans to fly to Los Angeles and hopes soon to be able to operate to Boston, while the Americans are squeezing up to increase their services both to Manchester and Glasgow as well as to London.

Once the impasse in negotiations between the two countries over the new legal framework for expansion is overcome, the opportunity of flying across "the pond" will be increased significantly.

At the last moment, however, the following clause was inserted at the British Government's insistence: "Services provided by a designated air carrier under the agreement and its annex shall retain as their primary objective the provision of capacity adequate to the traffic demands between the country of which each carrier is the national and the country of ultimate destination of the traffic and shall be subject to the general principle that capacity should be related to traffic requirements between the country of origin and the countries of destination, to the requirements of through airline operations, and to the traffic requirements of the area through which the airline passes after taking account of local regional services."

For more than 30 years, Bermuda 1 seemed one of the most successful bilateral air services deals ever signed. Increasingly, however, British airlines complained they were being swamped by the larger American carriers. By 1976, American airlines were earning £300 million a year on routes through London and to the Continent and beyond, of which £180 million was coming from the Atlantic alone. Many of these airlines had been granted the right to operate to Europe from London, and even to Hong Kong.

Now, however, these arrangements appear to have been the Trojan Horse that enabled the Americans to fly to Los Angeles and hopes soon to be able to operate to Boston, while the Americans are squeezing up to increase their services both to Manchester and Glasgow as well as to London.

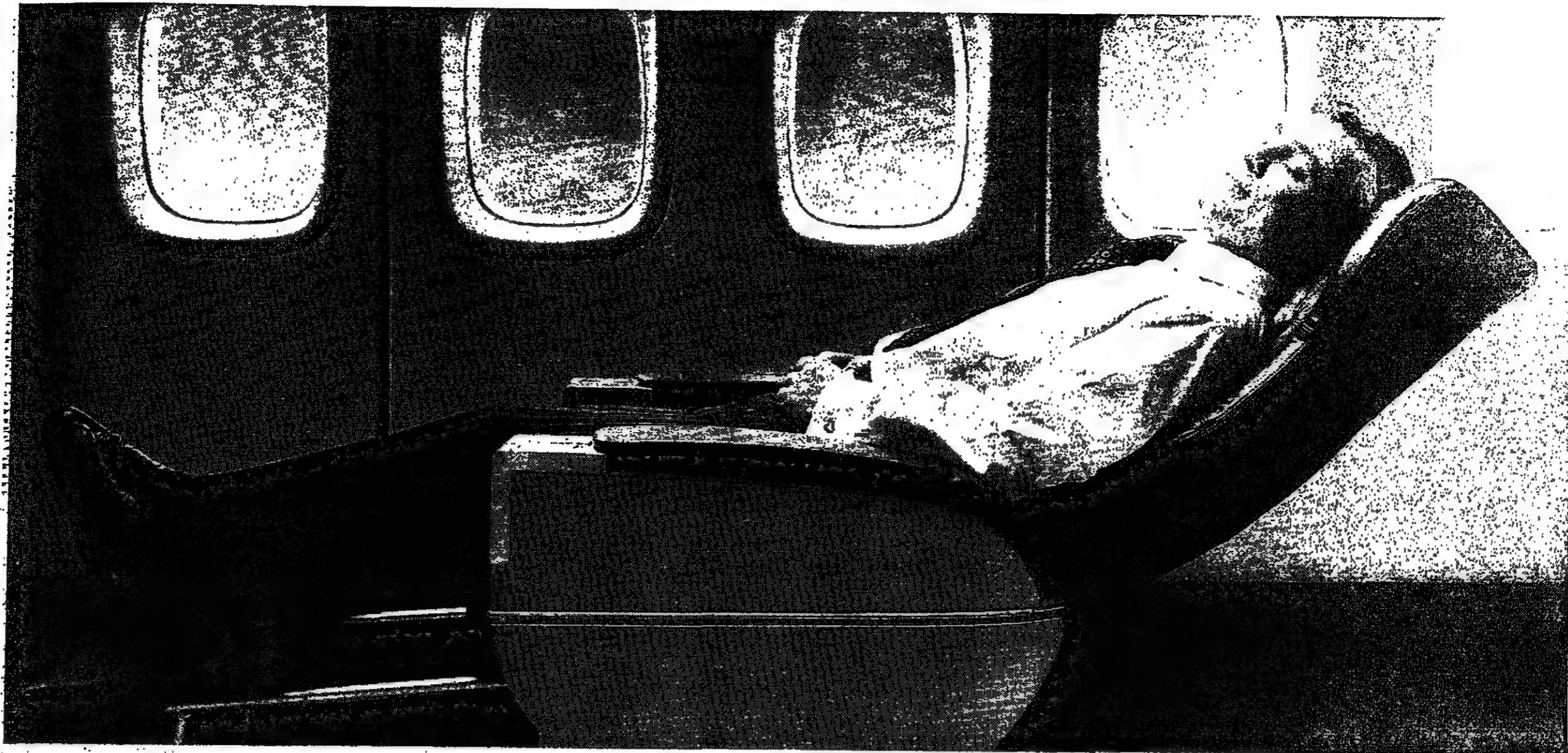
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But on the limitation of capacity, the

internally within Europe while British airlines had no such reciprocal arrangements in the US.

Finally, on July 22, 1976, the British Government notified the American government that Bermuda 1 would be revoked 12 months later. It was determined to open up new gateways for British airlines into the US and in return to offer one new gateway for American airlines into Britain

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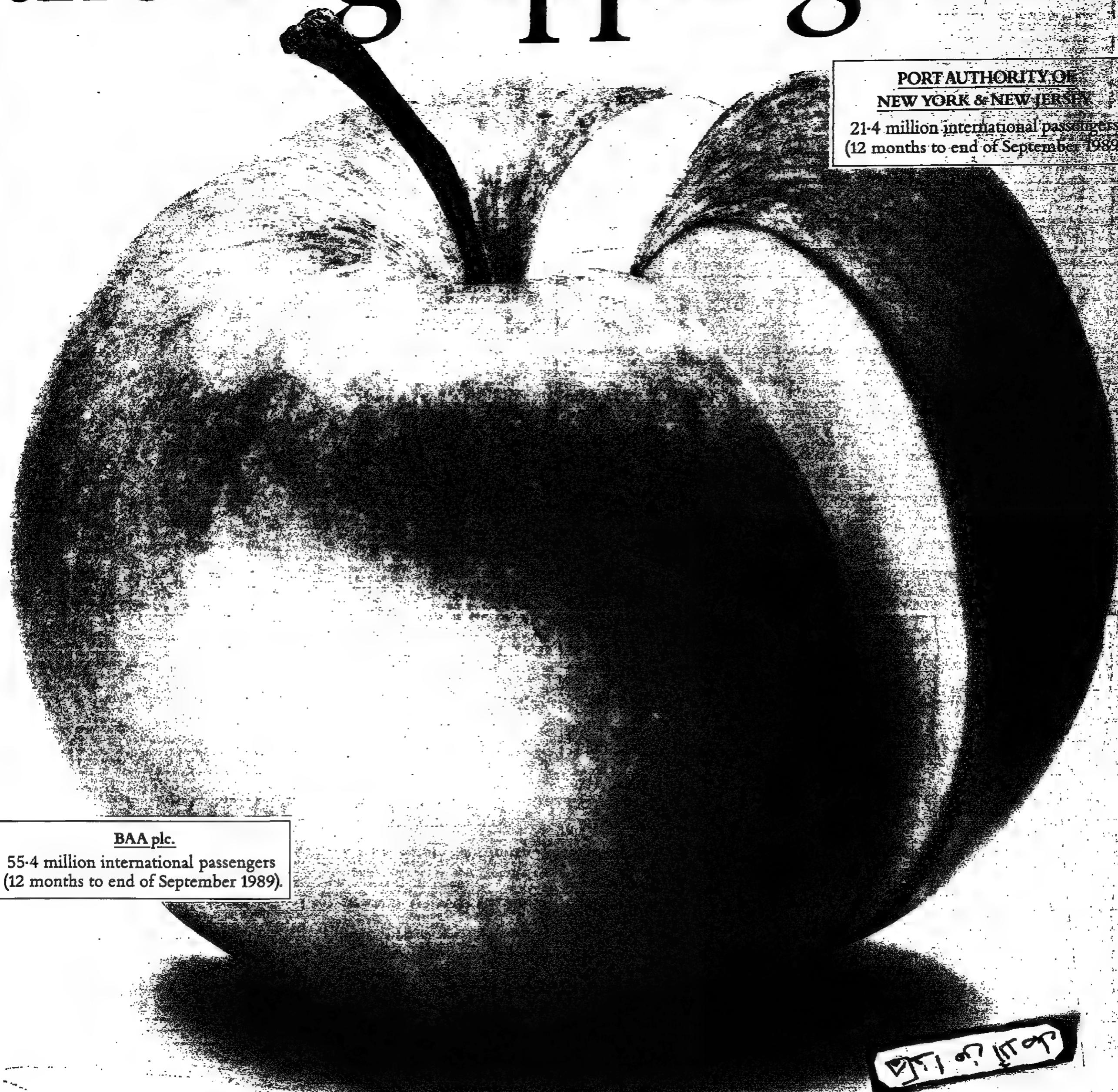


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The redevelopment of Terminal 3, with a significant improvement in facilities, is scheduled for completion this May.

Gatwick with the new North terminal is now established as the second busiest international airport in the world, leaving JFK in the shade.

And at Stansted, the stunning new terminal is on schedule for a Spring 1991 opening with a capacity of eight million passengers per year, and a direct rail link to London.

No wonder the Big Apple's green.

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FOCUS

TRANSATLANTIC AIR SERVICES/4

GLYN GENIN

Flights to catch winds of fortune

When Pan American's Clipper Victor touched down at Heathrow Airport 20 years ago this month, the arrival of the first Boeing 747 to cross the Atlantic marked a momentous aviation achievement for the airline, as well as for the builders of the giant aircraft.

The doubling in size of the new airliner type — and trebling of passenger loads — had not been without hiccups and gremlins. Engine problems held up delivery to the airline of the first of the jumbos by more than a month.

There followed a delay in the departure of the first scheduled flight of Pan Am's immaculate white and blue jettainer, on the premier North Atlantic route from New York to London. But though the planned take-off from Kennedy Airport on January 21 slipped over to 1.52 the next morning, the jet still reached Heathrow on the advertised day, January 22, 1970.

In an earlier pioneering venture, on June 28, 1939, the Pan Am flying boat Dixie

Once an innovator and industry leader, Pan Am fell but is now fighting back, Frank Robson says

Clipper carried the first scheduled passengers across the Atlantic. Captain R.O.D. Sullivan flew 22 passengers from New York via Newfoundland to Southampton aboard his Boeing 314, a 10-ton prop-driven Wright Cyclone-engined aircraft.

The airline had then also surmounted problems that threatened its progress, among them a year's delay in the delivery of the first of its B314 flying boats.

Clipper Victor, the first Pan Am jumbo to go into service, was one of 25 B747s in the airline's launch order, costing \$21 million each. This compares with the \$125 million cost of the newest type, the 747-400, of which British Airways has 21 on order. Pan Am's 747 fleet now totals 36, both 100s and 200s, and the airline is fully refurbishing 18

of the jumbos at \$21 million apiece.

The total \$400 million investment which, along with modification of aircraft, includes intensive courses for cabin attendants and an intake of 1,000 new attendants, is part of a drive to win back the big slice of the market Pan Am has lost to rivals such as British Airways. In particular, Pan Am seeks an increase in first-class passengers — with a money-back guarantee on offer to tempt them.

"The offer is targeted at those who have not flown before," the airline's general sales manager and vice president, Jerry Murphy, says.

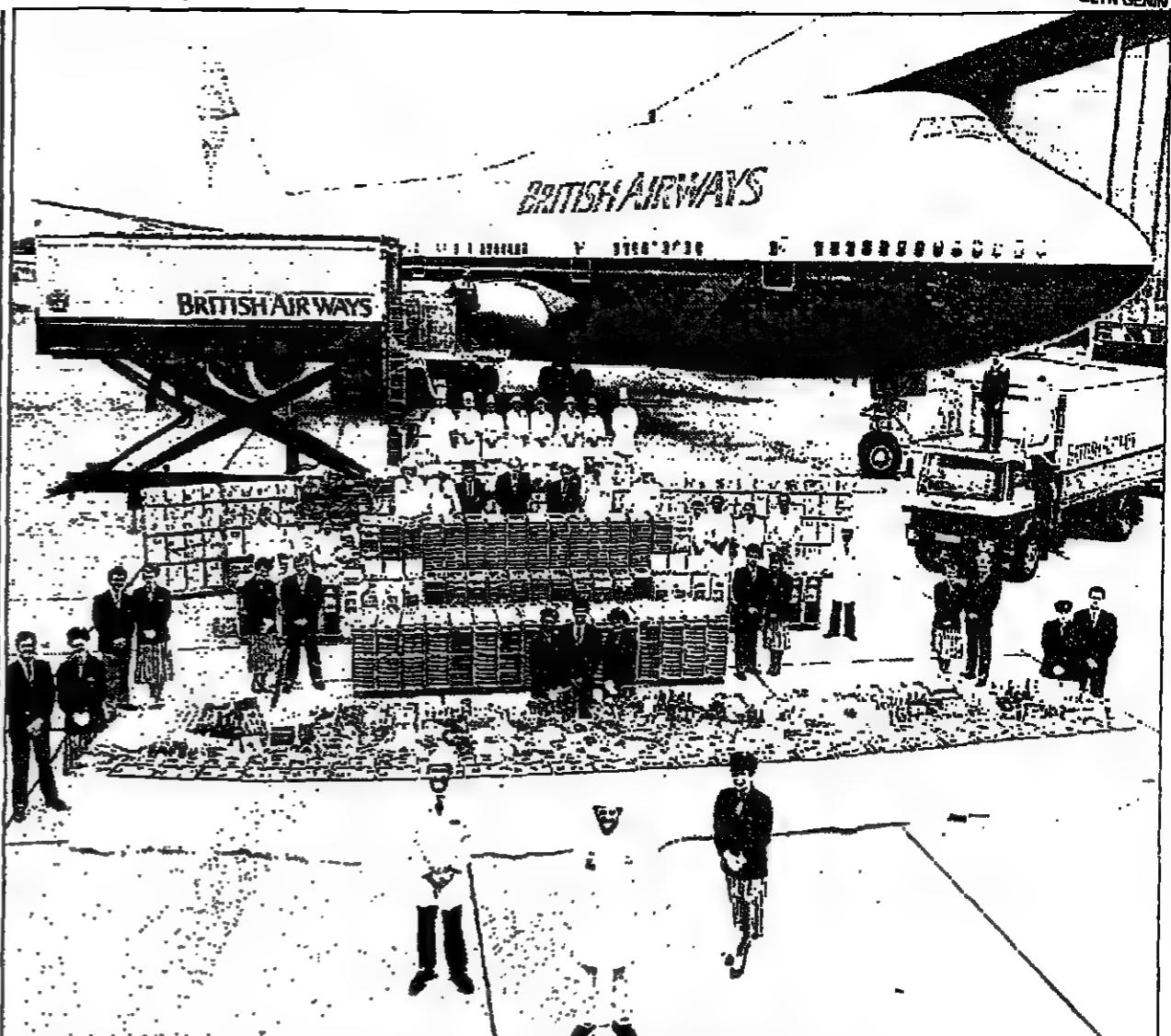
Passengers paying £2,910 for a Pan Am one-way first-class ticket (compared with £2,268 for a British Airways ticket) will have their money refunded if they can find something in the in-flight

service to complain about, Murphy promises.

Pan Am's losses for this year are expected to be more than 1989's \$100 million. But as it prepares to battle to keep its place as one of the world's leading airlines, struggling particularly for dominance on the New York-London route, there are already signs of improvement, Murphy says.

In the first nine months after the Lockerbie disaster, passenger traffic decreased considerably. But in November the numbers were up by 4.9 per cent, and in December up by 14.9 per cent — to the highest in any December. From its modest beginning in 1927 to facing up to Lockerbie, Pan Am knows how tough the airline business can be, whether it is setting the lead or being pressed by rival airlines.

In more than 60 years of flying, however, the company has learned that head winds eventually diminish, or even help provide a turn of speed as they become instead tail winds.



Making a good meal of it: the food and drinks for a jumbo flight — and the ground and air teams that prepare and serve it

Waiting in the wings

It took the cheap Atlantic air fares inauspiciously Freddie Laker six years of battling before his £59-a-ticket London-New York Skytrain air service was finally cleared for take-off.

Victory came after the most difficult fight he could ever have, Laker, then aged 53, suggested as the 345-seater DC-10 jettainer, Eastern Belle, lifted off from London's Gatwick airport on September 26, 1977 (Frank Robson writes).

But a tougher battle lay ahead for the man who brought cut-price scheduled-service North Atlantic air travel to the masses, and this time he lost. Four and a half years after Skytrain's take-off, his airline failed.

No one had followed the rise and fall of Laker more closely than the rock tycoon Richard Branson. When his Virgin Atlantic Airways took off on June 22, 1984, just two years after Skytrain was finally grounded, Branson was confident he could follow Laker's successes while avoiding his failures. He could hardly have realized, as he joined passengers paying him £99 for a Gatwick-New York ticket, just how successful his move into the airline business would be.

Five years on, Virgin, though still a minnow in international airline terms, now operates four Boeing 747s, has two more coming into service in the spring, and has carried well over two million passengers.

Virgin's scheduled services, Branson says, are aimed "to provide all classes of traveller with the highest-quality travel at the lowest cost". Virgin's lowest

bargain fare on its Gatwick-New York and Miami routes is £90 out, and £99 back to London.

But time has brought changes in attitude among airline competitors since the days of Laker, when some carriers rushed to offer fares to match Skytrain prices. Apart from Virgin and the so-called big three, British Airways, Pan American and Trans World Airlines, a further four airlines operate scheduled services between London and New York.

Fare prices vary, reflecting what airlines believe customers will pay for the type of service on offer. Pan Am, TWA and BA, operating from Heathrow, charge £269 for a one-way standard economy seat to New York's John F. Kennedy airport.

The Israeli airline El Al, Air India and Kuwait Airways, each operating between Heathrow and JFK, offer seat prices similar to their main competitors.

Virgin's economy fare, from Gatwick to both JFK and New York's Newark



Virgin classics: in-flight entertainment

airport, is £193, and Continental Airlines' Gatwick-Newark fare is £291. BA, claiming increasing success with its Club World, prices its business class seats on the Blue Riband New York route at £856, as against £815 for Pan Am's Clipper Class and TWA's Ambassador Class.

Continental, which replaced People Express on the Gatwick-Newark route after taking over the American price-cutting airline, matches the Pan Am and TWA business class at £815.

Virgin decided early on to offer travellers just two classes, Branson says. Passengers can fly "Upper Class", a first-class style of London-New York service for business class prices — £889 (weekdays) and £939 (weekends).

A Pan Am or TWA first-class seat, one-way London-New York, is £1,455, and Continental £1,570, compared with £1,634 for the best on BA's jumbo. And one of the fastest and most stylish ways to spend £1,228 one-way between Heathrow and JFK is on BA's supersonic Concorde. This is 23 times the price of a Virgin £90 special "buy-before-the-day-of-flight" ticket to New York. Yet there is a ready market for either choice.

There were many who suggested Virgin Atlantic "would not see a second winter in business", Branson says. Yet on its Miami route the average load factor is 87 per cent, and on New York 84 per cent.

The future of the airline and its specialized niche in the market is firmly assured, he believes, because of the loyalty of its passenger following.

About two dozen airlines fly between Europe and North America every day, all of them using similar aircraft and on-board services, (Arthur Reed writes).

These airlines spend an average of £20 on a first-class cabin meal, £15 in business class, £7 in economy — representing up to 4 per cent of total operating costs.

About 30,000 catering items

are loaded aboard each transatlantic jumbo jet, including salt and pepper pots, cutlery, shaving kits, paper handkerchiefs, magazines and flowers. Scandinavian Airlines System spends £2.75 million a year on newspapers alone.

If the meal services are so similar, how can any one of the airlines stand out in the crowd when attracting bookings? Is it through the width of the stewardess's smile, the warmth of the purser's greeting? Many gimmicks have been tried: greeting cards bearing passenger names, a dance floor with an aluminium piano (to save weight) on the upper deck of the 747 is a ready market for either choice.

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This is
D Access

To see or not to see



The publication of the Broadcasting Bill created the inevitable media sandstorm over the auctioning of the ITV franchises. As this initial flurry begins to settle, albeit temporarily, other issues are coming into focus, deserving an equal amount of public attention because they may have as great an impact on what we see on our screens in future as who delivers the programmes.

The main problem is that there is much uncertain language in the Bill. We think we may know what it means because of the way ministers explain it, but the courts may take a different view.

The Government's much heralded "lighter touch" approach to broadcasting regulation does not seem to extend to programme content. One important change, compared with previous legislation, is that the Government will require the new regulatory body, the Independent Television Commission (ITC), to prepare a code of "rules to be observed" in applying the principle of impartiality on matters of current political or industrial controversy or public policy.

The Government accepts that impartiality can be judged over a series of programmes, but for the first time it will require the ITC code to determine what constitutes a "series of programmes" for this purpose. Furthermore, the commission has a duty to do "all

that they can to secure" that this code is observed.

Many questions arise from this. First, why is it necessary? Who other than the government of the day is seriously concerned about television's journalistic impartiality? And what sort of worthwhile code could the ITC, or indeed anyone, produce on impartiality in this area? Second, how far-reaching is the ITC's obligation to do "all that they can" to enforce it?

The principle of impartiality merely transfers the obligation on the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) to the present ITV companies. Clearly, the Government is not satisfied that this assists present broadcasters and the IBA to understand their view of impartiality, and the proposals are meant to cure this. But will they become the "right to reply" by the back door?

On the extent of the obligation on the ITC, we need to know what "do all that they can" actually means. At present this is unclear; we do know, however, that the Government intends the way the ITC discharges its obligations to be reviewable by the courts.

One way the ITC could be seen fully to discharge its obligation would be to exercise the rights in

its contract with licence holders to preview and, if necessary, ban programmes which it felt were a breach of the code. Interestingly, the Government has said it does not intend that the ITC should have this right; and it does not give the ITC power to do this. But that does not prevent the ITC making it a contractual right.

The Bill also ensures that those terrible twins, "sex and violence", are finally to be seen off by placing Lord Rees-Mogg's Broadcasting Standards Council (BSC) on a statutory footing. The eternal question at issue here is not gratuitous violence or overt pornography, but the future of programmes that reflect the Government's stated commitment to quality television and may also involve an adult and intelligent exploration of these two subjects.

However, the Bill here may leave broadcasters caught between two stools. There seems to be a possible difference of approach between the ITC and the BSC, and it is not clear where this places the broadcaster. If one man's art is another lord's pornography, is the Government likely to encourage a broad or narrow approach to disputed programmes?

The BSC is to draw up a code

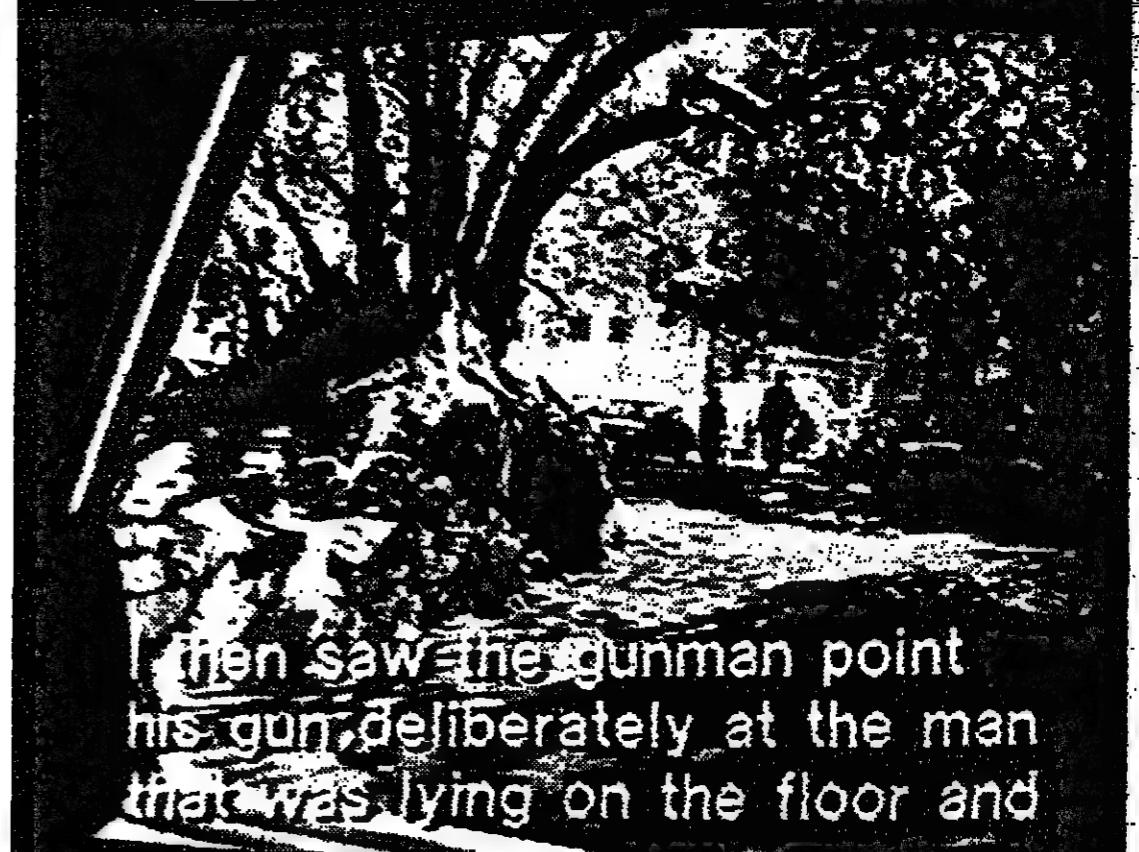
the Government can be expected to shed few tears.

Fortunately, the BBC is not bound by a similar restriction, so at least from 1993, when the new ITV franchises start, until 1996 when the BBC's charter is reviewed, there is still hope for the future of investigative journalism on British television.

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Thames TV's *Death on the Rock* could such in-depth reporting be blacked out by the Broadcasting Bill?

ITC's enforcement obligations arise over this code and over the impartiality code. Will the BSC be able to force the ITC's hand by making a finding against a broadcaster itself, when the ITC would otherwise not have acted? And with its obligation to do all it can, will the ITC be able to act as defender of broadcast freedoms?

Only a cynic would say that the Government is aware of the consequences of these proposals for British television, and that is why it has not repeated the provisions of previous broadcasting legislation limiting the size of prizes in game shows; clearly the viewers' right to see now includes unexpurgated editions of *The \$64,000 Question* quiz show.

• The author is a solicitor with the City firm Denton Hall Burges & Warren.

Court of Appeal

Parents not entitled to bereavement damages

Doleman and Another v Deakin

Before Lord Justice Dillon, Lord Justice Gibson and Lord Justice Stuart-Smith [Judgment January 24]

Where, in an accident occurring before his eighteenth birthday, a person who was unmarried sustained injuries which resulted in his death after he attained 18, the parents of the deceased were not entitled to damages for bereavement under section 1A of the Fatal Accidents Act 1976, inserted by section 3 of the Administration of Justice Act 1982.

The Court of Appeal so held when, *inter alia*, dismissing an appeal by the plaintiffs, Mr Kenneth James Doleman and Mrs Mayvonne Doleman (suing on their own behalf and as administrators of the estate of their son, Paul Craig Doleman,

deceased), from parts of the judgment of Mr Justice Potts given on November 10, 1988 in the Sheffield District Registry of the Queen's Bench Division after the trial of an action between the plaintiff and the defendant, Mr Simon Peter Deakin.

Section 1 of the 1976 Act, as substituted by section 3 of the 1982 Act, provides:

"(1) If death is caused by any wrongful act, neglect or default which is such as would (if death had not ensued) have entitled the person injured to maintenance or action for recovery of damages in respect of the person who would have been liable if death had not ensued shall be liable to an action for damages, notwithstanding the death of the person injured."

Section 1A of the 1976 Act, as inserted, provides: "(1) An action under this Act may consist

of or include a claim for damages for bereavement.

"(2) A claim for damages for bereavement shall only be for the benefit of . . . (b) where the deceased was a minor who was never married — (i) of his parents, if he was legitimate . . .".

Mr Kieran May for the plaintiffs, Mr Stephen Beresford for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE RALPH GIBSON said that on March 14, 1984 Paul Doleman, born on April 5, 1966, was crossing a road on foot when he was struck by a car driven by the defendant. He received severe head injuries, never recovered consciousness and died on April 30, 1984. He was unmarried.

On the plaintiffs' action for damages the judge made a finding of negligence on the part

of the defendant, with 50 per cent contributory negligence by the deceased.

In his award of damages he did not include damages for bereavement. The plaintiffs appealed from certain findings or awards in the judgment and the defendant cross-appealed from others.

One issue was whether damages for bereavement should have been awarded. Mr May submitted that the date on which the deceased had to be "a minor" to found eligibility under section 1A was the date of the tortious act.

Section 1A had to be read together with section 1(1) of the 1976 Act, as substituted. Reading those sections together, it was clear that since no cause of action accrued until death, the relevant date for section 1A(2)(b) was the date of death, and not that of the tortious act.

That was so even though on the medical evidence the deceased might, in counsel's words, have been "for all practical purposes dead after the injury was suffered".

The autopsy evidence, on which alone the judge was right to rely, was that the deceased died on April 30, 1984 — after his eighteenth birthday.

Carleidge v E. Jopling & Sons Ltd ([1963] AC 758), to which Mr May had referred, had nothing to do with the present case.

His Lordship, having considered other matters raised, dismissed both the appeal and the cross-appeal.

Lord Justice Dillon and Lord Justice Stuart-Smith agreed.

Solicitors Rodgers & Howe, Sheffield; Dibb Lupton Broomhead, Sheffield.

police about that appeared from either when ruling on a submission that there was no case to answer because the identification evidence was too tenuous surely to be left to them, or when summing up.

Had he had the provisions of the Code in mind and taken it into account he would have resolved the doubts which evidently had about whether to accede to the submission by ruling in favour of the defence.

Mr Mitchell had drawn the Lordships' attention to *R v Ryan* ([1990] Crim LR 50). One could learn from that report very little of the facts of the case save that they were very different from the facts in the present case.

The court felt able to uphold the conviction notwithstanding the refusal of an identification parade and Mr Mitchell seemed to be submitting that Ryan was guilty.

The case was pre-eminently one to which paragraph 2.1 in Code D of the *Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984* (s 66) *Codes of Practice* applied. Mr Justice Hutchison said, giving the judgment of the court on an appeal by Mr Patrick Conway, aged 31, of Hayes, Middlesex, against his conviction at Isleworth Crown Court (Mr Recorder B. S. Green, QC and a jury) of wounding Keith Gillings with intent. He was sentenced to six years imprisonment.

Paragraph 2.1 in Code D provides: "In a case which involves disputed identification evidence a parade must be held if the suspect asks for one and it is practicable to hold one . . .".

The result of the failure to hold an identification parade was that the committal proceedings took place, both Mrs Patterson and Daniel were, despite objections from the appellant's solicitor, permitted to make a dock identification and purported to identify the suspect.

Mr Roger Graham for the appellant; Mr Andrew Mitchell for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE HUTCHISON said that Mr Gillings, the victim, lived in a maisonette on a large estate with his girlfriend, Crystal Patterson, and her three boys, one of whom, Daniel, was aged 15.

One evening in October 1987 three men called, saying to Daniel who opened the door that they were there to see Crystal. By the time she came to the door they had moved off along the balcony and they went down the stairs giggling. The victim followed them down and told them not to come to his house again.

Two of them walked away but the third man put his hand in his coat pocket and hit the victim twice in the side with a knife.

The sole issue in the case was whether John Conway was the third man. That depended on the identification of the two witnesses, Mrs Patterson and Daniel, who were alleged to be mistaken in their identification.

She had seen only their backs and was right about two of the men, Russell Owen and Wayne Wilson, and she asserted that the third man was the assailant whom she knew less well than the other two and had entertained him in her house. Daniel said he had been present when his mother had entertained the assailant.

Neither knew his surname at the time, where he lived or anything of importance about him. Both were subsequently told the name Conway by an acquaintance who was not a witness at the trial.

As it was, they were permitted to make their identification of him in circumstances peculiarly well recognized were undesirable and should be avoided if possible.

There was almost inevitably, a further informal dock identification by Mrs Patterson in the course of her cross-examination on behalf of the appellant.

Section 67(1) of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 provided that, if any provision of the Code appeared to the court to be relevant to any question arising in proceedings, it was to be taken into account in determining that question.

Seemingly, the provisions of 67(1) and of the Code were not drawn to the attention of the recorder. He did not advert to the fact that the assailant was the appellant and other factors gave rise to a real doubt about the safety of his conviction.

The recorder should have acceded to the application to stop the case on the ground that the identification evidence was unsatisfactory that it could not safely be left to the jury.

Solicitors Somers & Co, West Ealing, CPS, Isleworth.

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THE LAW

Courting the finer points

There may not be big money in Privy Council work, Edward Fennell says, but its scope is satisfying, brings prestige, and is good experience for a young lawyer

My reference last week to the *Acquisitions Monthly* ranking of leading solicitors in the takeover business provoked a rash of claims from other law firms boasting of similar success in one or other of a variety of inter-firm comparisons.

With so many lists around it is not difficult to become a legend in one's own league table, but one achievement did seem worth noting, even if it was more of a *succès d'estime* than a big money spinner.

Macfarlanes, the mid-size City firm led by the canny Vanni Treves, pointed out that during 1989, it headed the list of firms appearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. David Wyld, a partner at Macfarlanes, admits that

this is not typical mainstream work. Indeed, much of it is done on a *pro bono* basis. But as the supreme appellate court of a number of Commonwealth countries – including New Zealand, various parts of the West Indies, and Hong Kong – many of the cases which come before the Privy Council are of considerable interest and often deal with fundamental points of law.

For example, in 1982 the so-called LESA case had the effect of conferring on a large number of people born in West Samoa the status of natural-born British subjects. And in the mid-1980s there was a lot of interest generated in Hong Kong by the outcome of a case focusing on whether the commissioner of deposit-taking companies was under a duty to

protect the depositors against losing their money.

So although, as Wyld says, few laymen have heard of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom, it is spoken of with "respect and admiration" overseas. By providing a second-tier safety net for the appellate courts of the smaller Commonwealth countries the Privy Council provides a welcome element of stability and continuity to judicial systems which may feel vulnerable to time and tide.

But why should London firms such as Macfarlanes – and others such as Stephenson Harwood and, occasionally, Linklaters and Freshfields – become involved in cases in small, faraway countries remote from their main activities?

The answer is partly a matter of temperament. Some firms, and Macfarlanes is one, take pride in doing the unusual and demonstrating their flexibility so as to add colour to what can sometimes be a grey world of corporate law.

It is not a full-time specialism – Wyld, for example, spends only



Incisive questions: David Wyld about a quarter of his time on Privy Council work – but for those lawyers who are involved, Privy Council cases can provide a high profile opportunity for showing one's mettle to serving judges on the English Court of Appeal (as well as to Commonwealth judges who are Privy Councillors). They also offer excellent scope for young lawyers to

broaden their experience of the law. "The Judicial Court is unlike almost any other," Wyld says. "The judges don't dress up so you are faced by this initially misleading image of a panel of balding gents in suits. However, once they start talking, they are all absolutely on the ball and ask incisive questions."

Privy Council work appeals to those who are stimulated by refined points of law. Not too long ago, for example, Macfarlanes was involved in an appeal which more or less prefigured the Noriega case. The American government was fighting to justify the extradition from the West Indies of an alleged drugs boss. Opposed by local lawyers, the American government ended up taking the Island's government to the rescue. It created a third party company which paid the premium and took the assignment of the lease from the then tenants, solicitors Lawford & Co. The premises were then sub-let to the set at full market rent, which includes the passing rent of £185,000 and the premium. The barristers are thus able to write the whole rent off against tax. If they had borrowed to pay the premium, only the interest payments would have been deductible.

Following the rent review in 1992, the third party drops from the scene, and the set takes on the lease itself. The premium was high because the rental on the premises, set at around £18 per square foot, was low compared to office rents in the area of £30 per square foot.

INNS AND OUTS

New address for top chambers

Number One Brick Court is on the move. Probably the best known set of commercial chambers in London, it once boasted Robert Alexander, QC, as head before he became chairman of the National Westminster Bank. Because of the need for more space, its members have decided to break with tradition and take premises on commercial terms outside the Inns of Court. The set has taken a lease for 10,500 square feet at 15-19 Devereux Street, WC2. The move was complicated because barristers are self-employed and coming up with the £398,000 premium created organizational problems and tax disadvantages. However, the financial services division of property agents Richard Ellis came to the rescue. It created a third party company which paid the premium and took the assignment of the lease from the then tenants, solicitors Lawford & Co. The premises were then sub-let to the set at full market rent, which includes the passing rent of £185,000 and the premium. The barristers are thus able to write the whole rent off against tax. If they had borrowed to pay the premium, only the interest payments would have been deductible.

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Fingerprinting with DNA as a method of establishing identity, discovered by accident in a British laboratory in 1984, has been used for some time in UK civil proceedings, particularly in cases where paternity or a right to immigrate is in dispute. Even before regulations governing its use had been put in place, most civil courts had already recognized the test's vast superiority over the traditional blood test, which can disprove paternity with certainty in only 30 per cent of cases. The chances of a DNA fingerprint test being wrong is 30,000,000,000 to 1 against, or so the courts have believed so far. But serious doubts are surfacing in America about whether the tests promise the certainty that the courts in this country take for granted. In America, the tests have been successfully attacked in some criminal hearings and the DNA evidence ruled inadmissible. Concern has focused on the way that the tests are carried out. Critics say that until there is a consensus on the standards to be used, evidence based on DNA matching is unreliable. While different laboratories, including the FBI's lab, use different rules, scientists' subjective assumptions and interpretations play an important, and unacceptable, role.

Although recent attention has focused on Judge Pickles's decision to send a young mother and her baby to prison, the celebrated judge has been known to intervene usefully in the life of his local community in Bradford. Recently, he lent his support to save Bradford Law Centre after the local council decided to axe its £87,000 annual grant. Judge Pickles, who sits regularly at Bradford County Court, next door to the law centre, was impressed by its ability to provide immediate representation for an unrepresented tenant in a case before the court and gained media coverage for the centre's predicament by praising it in an interview on local television. Thanks to the intervention of a number of local solicitors, the Law Society, the Bishop of Bradford and Judge Pickles, the council has agreed to fund the law centre for the 1990-91 financial year.

Scrivener

Has Waddington jumped the gun?

Ian Walker takes the Home Secretary to task over the handling of the new Criminal Injuries Compensation scheme, which starts this Thursday

If the Government is serious in its intention to improve the service that the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board gives to the public it must undertake a radical review of the board's workings.

The revised version of the CICB scheme, which comes into force on Thursday, will not achieve its aim to cut the appalling backlog of cases. The note of optimism in the board's annual report last November is sadly misplaced.

Those who deal regularly with the CICB know from bitter experience that cases are taking longer to resolve. But it is not just the time taken that causes concern. The board is again saying to applicants that any inquiry into the delay in a



case will cause even further delay because the file will have to be retrieved from its pile, the inquiry dealt with, and the papers put at the bottom of another pile.

It is tempting to suggest that the problems can be solved by liberal application of Government money. The board needs a huge increase in staff to cope with its two-year backlog and its annual input of 40,000 cases. It must have properly trained, well-motivated staff who should not feel, as many do, that the CICB is a Civil Service backwater to be avoided if possible.

Why has David Waddington, the Home Secretary, chosen to change the scheme now? He will know that the House of Commons Home

affairs Select Committee is holding an inquiry into the funding and administration of the board. The committee has received evidence from many interested parties, and the submissions of the Law Society in particular contain proposals which would greatly assist the board to deal with its difficulties.

Surely it would have been better to await the committee's recommendations before tinkering dangerously and ineffectually with the scheme?

The CICB exists to compensate the victims of crimes of violence. It does this by having civil servants prepare cases for legally qualified board members to assess the award. If this sum is considered inadequate a hearing before three board members can be requested.

duced from twice to one-and-a-half times the gross average industrial earnings.

• The cost of bringing up a child born to a raped woman is not to be awarded.

• Property damage claims are reduced.

These changes may save the Government money, to the detriment of those applying to the board, but will make no difference whatsoever to the speed at which the board deals with its workload.

The problems of the CICB are too deep to be remedied by such a superficial approach.

The Home Secretary must take note of the findings of the Select Committee, and should have done so before this ill-advised tinkering. Had he sought advice from those best placed to assist, people who deal with the problems at first hand, he might have stood a better chance of coming up with the right solution.

• Ian Walker, a senior litigation partner at Russell Jones and Walker, is co-author of *Tribunal Practice and Procedure*.

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Alternatively you may, in the first instance, speak to Giles Stimson, Head of Legal Services at AFBD on 01-626 9763.

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Salary will be commensurate with the senior nature of this key appointment. Benefits include a company car and largely non-contributory pension scheme. The position is based in our pleasant offices in central Bristol. Applicants should reply with full C.V. and details of current salary to:

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Jordan & Sons Ltd
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A leading international merchant banking group which specialises in Scandinavian related business is seeking to enlarge its legal team by the addition of two specialist banking lawyers.

Both positions involve advising the Bank, and in particular its business generators, in relation to financing and banking matters generally and in particular on:

- Secured and Unsecured lending
- LBO/MBO Financing
- Debt Recovery/Security Enforcement
- Asset Financing
- Tax Relating Financing

Whereas age is not an important factor, it is a requirement that the successful candidates should have at least two years relevant City experience either in private practice or as part of an in-house legal team. The full-time position would appeal to a young banking lawyer with relevant experience who is interested in becoming a key player in the development of this specialist banking group.

The part-time position would appeal to a well qualified banking specialist who wishes to work 3½ days per week, but there may be the possibility of the successful candidate returning to full-time working in due course.

Full banking benefits and excellent career prospects are offered for these positions, both of which are city based.

Interested candidates should contact

Loretta Quigley on 01-489 9494 or write sending a detailed CV to 12 Grosvenor Court, Bow Lane, London EC4M 9EH.

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SALARY:- Package up to £20,000 including car, pension, BUPA.

WORK:- To manage own department mainly for insurance dealing with motor and EL claims; some advocacy and plaintiff work.

Please apply with full cv to

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TEL: 021-643-8201.

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You have been qualified about five years and are ready, after a short probationary period, to lead a flourishing non-contentious team dealing with probate and related conveyancing, wills, trusts, tax-planning and financial services. This is a challenging opportunity for a person of partnership calibre to join a highly motivated team. The initial remuneration package will be about £25,000 pa. with early partnership prospects.

Please write with full career details to:
Michael Hayes, Morrisons, 39-43 Station Road, Redhill, Surrey, RH1 1QL

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Portfolio

CORPORATE TAX—PARTNER DESIGNATE City £100,000+

■ Probably one of the City's most progressive medium sized practices ■ Established Tax and Pensions Department, headed up by one of the City's leading Corporate Tax Specialist Lawyers ■ Senior Lawyer required who may already be a Partner or is seeking partnership in 1990.

In the last few years this medium sized City firm has expanded considerably in size and specialises capability. The corporate tax team now seek a senior lawyer who is experienced enough to generate some of their own work and to also operate as an "in-house" consultant to the firm's other commercial department and of course to advise clients directly on tax related issues.

Advice will cover the following areas and experience is therefore essential:

■ Corporate structures and reorganisations ■ Foreign investment into the United Kingdom and overseas ■ Offshore investment funds ■ Tax aspects of corporate acquisitions and takeovers ■ Contentious aspects of tax.

The firm has an established profile in the area of corporate tax and the tax/pensions department already has a number of lawyers with considerable reputations in these areas of law.

Contact Deborah Nicol on 01-836 9501 Ref. T3001A

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY—NQ WC2 c.£24,000

■ This medium sized international practice is no ordinary law firm—why? Because it encourages its young solicitors who have an interest in a particular area of law, to become future lawyers who are well known and respected in their area of discipline ■ Because with over 300 people working within the firm, some within multi disciplinary teams the firm is able to assemble flexible teams utilising the strengths of each department.

The firm is now seeking a number of newly qualified commercial property solicitors. The property department practice reflects the underlying nature of the firm's business and is therefore predominantly commercial.

The department acts for both UK and overseas clients seeking to acquire property for investment or dealing or for their own occupation. Other areas of advice include the following:

■ Site acquisition, funding and planning ■ Property development and related fields ■ Close liaison with company and commercial department.

Ideally candidates must display the following:

■ Sound A Level with a 2:1 Degree ■ Gained experience with a reputable Central London law firm ■ Have the character and maturity to liaise with major commercial clients and interact as part of a team.

Ref. T3001B

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE EC2 Newly Qualified 4yrs PQE to £50,000

■ Major international practice ■ Recognised as one of the leading players in this area of work ■ Newly/recently qualified solicitors or those up to 4 years relevant experience are of particular interest.

The international finance section forms part of the corporate department which is the largest department in the firm. The department seeks:

■ Newly and recently qualified lawyers with corporate or banking experience during articles ■ In addition the department is keen to recruit those with up to 4 years relevant experience.

The department services clients in international markets which include capital for borrowers of a considerable international standing.

Work experience will include:

■ Securities issues ■ Syndicated facilities ■ Acceptance credits and multiple option facilities ■ Rescue of companies in financial difficulties ■ Sovereign and corporate restructuring.

Candidates should possess first class academic backgrounds and the interpersonal skills necessary to work successfully in a team environment. Ref. T3001C

CORPORATE TAX CONSULTANCY EC4 to £50,000

■ Major firm of chartered accountants ■ "Blue chip" client base ■ Partnership prospects for lawyers.

Our client is a "Big 6" firm of chartered accountants incorporating a rapidly expanding and highly prestigious consultancy practice. Following the successful integration of lawyers into multi disciplinary teams, the firm is now keen to recruit additional tax barristers or solicitors to be involved, inter alia, in the following areas:

■ Advice on ad hoc transactions ■ UK and international tax planning ■ Mergers, acquisitions and M&As.

Successful candidates will already have between 1-5 years tax experience, gained in a recognised environment, and combined technical expertise with personal qualities necessary to contribute to the continued development of the practice. Ref. T3001D

GENERAL COMMERCIAL LITIGATION EC2 to £35,000

■ Leading City practice ■ High profile contentious commercial work ■ Seek newly/recently qualified.

The litigation practice of the firm is progressive and highly renowned in the City, but pays great attention to the development of individual skills and the quality of working environment.

The firm practices before every type of court and tribunal including public enquiries and arbitrations in the UK and overseas.

Individuals are encouraged to specialise in 2 or 3 areas but to retain a general litigation portfolio, which arises from the firm's large corporate and financial practice.

The firm works to the highest standards and encourages response from applicants with first class communication skills and/or relevant experience.

Ref. T3001E

If you would like further information concerning one of the above vacancies, or would like to receive one of our guides, please either complete the coupon below and return to LLambias Legal, FREEPOST, 410 Strand, London WC2R 0BR or telephone Gary Johnson or Deborah Nicol (LLB) on 01-836 9501 (evenings/weekends 088 293 2801).

I would like further information on vacancy Ref. _____ enclose a CV for your attention

We have built up a comprehensive library of information on a wide range of topics. This information is available to you, free of charge. If you would like a copy of one or two of our guides, please indicate:

Opportunities Lawyers in Industry and Commerce

The Lawyer and the European Single Market—1992

Small, Medium or Large Firm?

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(Indicate if you are a solicitor)

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Date/Stage of Qual: _____

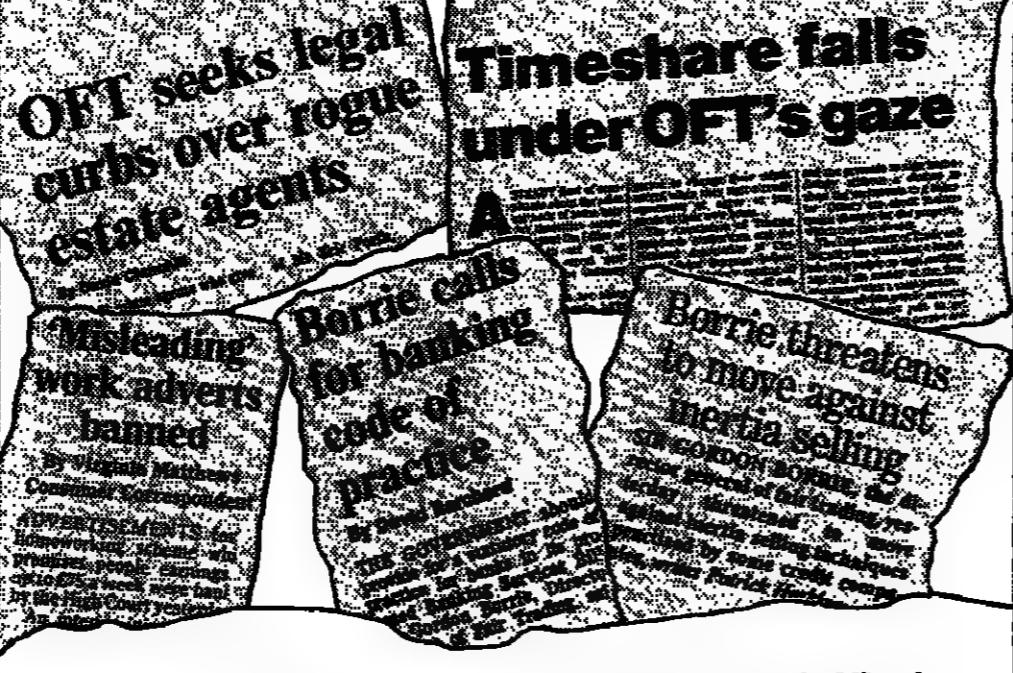
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T3001



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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS



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Starting salary will be up to £29,200 a year depending on experience and level of appointment - with excellent prospects for promotion within the Government Legal Service.

To discuss these posts, phone Roger Woolman, Legal Adviser to the Director General, on 01-269 8892. For an application form (to be returned by 16 February 1990), write to the Civil Service Commission, Alveon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB. Or telephone Basingstoke (0-561) 468551 (answering service operates outside hours). Please quote reference GS78/LA.

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Dynamic lawyer with 2-4 years PQE required to handle a variety of intellectual commercial issues with specialisation in information technology, computer software and copyright matters.

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Solicitor with 2 years + PQE in corporate finance, gained in either practice or the banking environment is urgently required by this prestigious merchant bank.

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION

Medium sized city firm seeks a commercial litigator with 1-3 years PQE to join its thriving litigation department, concerned with a varied caseload including shipping, commodities and insurance work.

For details of these and other job opportunities please contact JONATHAN GODFREY LLB (Hons) on 01-831 2288 (day) or JIM BIRMINGHAM on 01-744 1706 (evening). GABRIEL DUFFY CONSULTANCY, 31 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON WC1B 5HL.

Gabriel Duffy Consultancy

City/West End

CONSTRUCTION

To £70,000

An able and ambitious lawyer, with a good grounding in non-contentious construction law and an aptitude for drafting, is required by a medium-sized City firm for its group specialising in this field. This is an important appointment offering a highly competitive salary package and very good prospects of partnership.

SHIPPING

c. £35,000

We are instructed by a recognised Central London firm to recruit an additional member for its high profile shipping department. He/she will be admitted around two years and be well versed in e.g. charterparty disputes and cargo and collision claims.

EEC/COMPETITION

c. £40,000

A prominent and progressive City practice seeks a lawyer, with up to three years' relevant experience, to join its team active in UK and EEC competition and trade law. The successful candidate can look forward to a stimulating workload in a friendly and informal environment.

PROPERTY LITIGATION

£ NEG

An exceptional opportunity has arisen with a respected City practice for a solicitor well versed in property/landlord and tenant litigation. This has arisen as a result of unprecedented expansion within the litigation department and will suit someone admitted two years and above.

MARKETING MNGR/DIR

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A prominent 'go ahead' practice wishes to appoint a senior marketing person who has already had experience of working at partner/director level either in a professional practice or in Commerce. The successful applicant will play a leading role advising and guiding this practice into the nineties. The remuneration offered will reflect the importance of this position.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL LITIGATION

£ NEG

A prominent 'go ahead' practice wishes to appoint a senior marketing person who has already had experience of working at partner/director level either in a professional practice or in Commerce. The successful applicant will play a leading role advising and guiding this practice into the nineties. The remuneration offered will reflect the importance of this position.

CRIMINAL ADVOCATE

£ AAE

An established West Midlands practice requires an additional criminal advocate to work principally in criminal law with opportunities for diversification into civil litigation if required. There are good prospects for advancement.

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The point we're making is that living and working in this part of the country offers an opportunity to enjoy a quality of life the Reward Group recently found was higher than anywhere else in Britain. Civilised life of a very high order. No traffic jams, no endless queues and crowds, no sardines on trains and tubes.

THE FIRM

We also believe we can offer a standard and range of work equal to any in the country. As a leading provincial firm in our own right, Ingledew Botterell caters for a wide variety of clients on a regional, national and international level.

And as a member of the Eversheds Group, now Britain's biggest alliance of provincial firms, we have the resources (over 170 partners, 1400 staff in eight locations, and growing) to provide a springboard for our ambitious expansion plans.

What we need now are the right people to put those plans into action, and to take advantage of the growth taking place both within the firm, and within this booming region.

THE JOB

Ingledew Botterell need a high calibre commercial lawyer to undertake contract advice, drafting, construction and disputes for major clients in the marine and related industries. A generous salary package and excellent career prospects are available for the right applicant, who must have at least two years' PQE, and a proven record of high quality work for high profile clients.

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Roger Campbell, Ingledew Botterell, Millbank House, Dean Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1NP. Tel: (091) 261 1642.

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Applicants must be either Solicitors or Barristers with 2 years' professional experience since call.

DUTIES:

To assist in the administration of legal aid in Civil and Criminal cases; including taking instructions from members of the public and investigating the merits of applications for legal aid, performing litigation duties as performed by Solicitors and acting as advocates in certain civil cases.

TERMS OF APPOINTMENT AND SALARY:

The appointment will be for an agreement of 2½ or 3 years. The

salary scale is HK\$16,260 to HK\$31,275 per month (approx. £16,986 to £29,100 p.a.) plus a gratuity of 25% of the gross basic salary paid on satisfactory completion of the agreement. Starting salary will depend on experience.

For further information and application form write to the Hong Kong Government Office, 8 Granton Street, London W1X 3LB, quoting reference APPT/LAD-1/90/LAC. Closing date for acceptance of completed application form is 21 February 1990.

*Based on exchange rate HK\$12.9 = £1.00 as on 18 January 1990 (subject to fluctuation).

Hong Kong Government

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01-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

**COMPANY/
COMMERCIAL**

We are acting for the Company/Commercial Department of a medium-sized and highly respected City firm of solicitors which is going from strength to strength, attracting fresh instructions both in this country and - increasingly - for cross-border transactions. Due to this expansion, the Department now wishes to appoint a senior assistant in each of the following areas:

- 1) Corporate - including Yellow Book/USM (the firm is the principal legal adviser to a number of fully-listed companies), private company sales and acquisitions, joint ventures, venture capital and related commercial advice.
- 2) Commercial - preparing and negotiating a wide range of commercial, trading, distribution and agency contracts; a knowledge of intellectual property and/or competition law would be advantageous here.

The successful candidates for these posts will obviously have good mainstream experience, very probably not less than three years' post-qualified. Once appointed, they will be expected to achieve partnership in not more than two years, perhaps less. In the meantime, remuneration will include a starting salary of £40-65,000, bonus and pension.

For further information please contact Philip Boynton, LL.B., LL.M., on 01-405 6852 or write to him at Reuter Simkin Ltd, 5 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London EC4A 1DY.

CITY**3 YEARS+
QUALIFIED****£40-65,000
+ BENEFITS****PARTNERSHIP
PROSPECTS****REUTER
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MANCHESTER • LEEDS • BRISTOL
GUILDFORD • SYDNEY**SLAUGHTER AND MAY****COMMERCIAL LITIGATORS**

Unquestionably one of the leading City law firms, Slaughter and May depends on individual ability and expertise for its continued success.

The firm's Litigation Department although large and still expanding retains a friendly and stimulating atmosphere. With an enviable corporate client base, the firm is able to offer a broad range of challenging, often high profile contentious commercial work, much of it of an international nature.

Litigators with about 4 years' experience are sought who combine legal expertise with the personality and self confidence to operate alone or as constructive members of a team. Successful candidates will be offered City salaries and good career prospects.

For further information please contact Jonathan Macrae on 01-405 6062 (01-672 8340 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1 6JD.



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To £30,000

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We are now searching for an experienced Civil Litigation Solicitor or Barrister to join us, in a role offering full participation in a highly professional and commercially minded environment. The quality and variety of the work is considerable, with an emphasis on personal injury and employment law, including some advocacy, mainly in Industrial Tribunals.

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If the challenge at The Post Office attracts you please call Francis Lewis on 01-245 7083 (24 hour service) for an application form, which we will ask you to return by 21 February. For an informal discussion about the role, telephone Joe Ashton on 01-681 9038.

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LEGAL ADVISER****CITY****C. 0-3 YEARS-
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BARRISTERS****REUTER
SIMKIN**LONDON • BIRMINGHAM
MANCHESTER • LEEDS • BRISTOL
GUILDFORD • SYDNEY**INSURANCE
LAWYERS****(1) CONTENTIOUS (2) CORPORATE****CITY****C. 1-3 YEARS-
QUALIFIED****C. £28-40,000
+ BENEFITS****SOLICITORS/
BARRISTERS****REUTER
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MANCHESTER • LEEDS • BRISTOL
GUILDFORD • SYDNEY**COMPANY/
COMMERCIAL****PARTNERSHIP
OPENINGS****LONDON****TAYLOR & ROOT**

LEGAL RECRUITMENT ADVISERS • LONDON

'BLUE CHIP' PRACTICE

Our client, a small-medium sized commercial law firm is experiencing significant expansion within its company/commercial department. As a result they require a very senior assistant who has experience in heavyweight corporate and commercial law. The role has a strong international element and will demand not only technical ability but also a high level of business acumen. If appropriate, partnership is available immediately.

PROGRESSIVE FIRM

£50,000 to £70,000
Our client is a thriving, small-medium general practice. The company/commercial department is expanding rapidly and services clients ranging from fully quoted PLC's to entrepreneurial businesses. A tremendously wide spread of work covers all aspects of company, commercial and taxation matters. Appropriate candidates will be of partnership calibre with a flair for practice development.

CITY PRACTICE

£340,000
Our client is a highly successful small - medium commercial practice. This is a young, progressive firm handling the sort of quality "City" work one would expect of a major practice, including flotation, mergers and acquisitions, venture capital and international business transactions. For a talented young solicitor, this is an exceptional opportunity to achieve rapid career satisfaction.

Please contact Peter Morris or Nick Root on 01-936 2565 (evenings/weekends 01-747 1808) or write to: Taylor Root, Ludgate House, 107 Fleet Street, London EC4A 2AB.

BANKING AND CAPITAL MARKETS

c. £55,000 + EXCELLENT PROSPECTS

Our Client is a leading City firm with a rapidly expanding banking and capital markets practice.

Advising an impressive client list including foreign and domestic banks, securities houses and borrowers on all aspects of finance, including secured and unsecured lending, securities and other financial products, the Banking and Capital Markets Group also liaises closely with the Corporate and Property Departments on high profile take-overs, restructurings, mergers, MBO's, and development financings.

Our Client is one of the few firms in the City which regularly advise investment banks on capital markets products and is a leading firm in the field of asset-backed securities.

Highly motivated lawyers are sought, ideally 3-5 years qualified, with banking, capital markets and/or corporate finance skills, who relish the prospect of joining a young, progressive and friendly team handling a wide variety of top quality finance work.

Salaries are highly competitive and partnership prospects for those with the confidence and ability to contribute to the Group's continued success are excellent.

For further information please contact Jonathan Macrae on 01-405 6062 (01-672 8340 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WCIV 6JD.



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COMMERCIAL PROPERTY TO: £35,000

Our Client, a well known medium-sized City firm, continues to experience enviable growth across the full spectrum of its commercial property practice.

As a result, the firm seeks further bright, ambitious newly to two year qualified solicitors to handle a broad range of work including commercial leases, sales and purchases, development, and property finance.

The successful candidates, who should have the desire to join a dynamic department where individuals matter, will be offered a very competitive package and excellent prospects.

For further information please contact Alistair Dougall on 01-405 6062 (01-773 3702 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WCIV 6JD.



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CORPORATE/INSOLVENCY c. £48,000

Our Client, one of the leading international City firms, has an unusual opportunity for a lawyer wishing to establish a reputation in the firm's rapidly expanding corporate recovery and insolvency practice.

The work involves advising banks, receivers, liquidators, administrators and major corporate clients on a broad range of complex and often novel legal and commercial issues, including corporate restructurings, negotiating with creditors, directors' duties and liabilities, and the effects and implications of insolvency with international aspects.

The opportunity is open to a City or Provincial lawyer, ideally with at least 3 years' corporate/insolvency expertise, to join as number 2 in the team.

The firm pays top City salaries and partnership for the right individual could be very early.

For further information please contact Jonathan Macrae on 01-405 6062 (01-672 8340 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WCIV 6JD.

Interviews will be held in London, Birmingham and Leeds.



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CORPORATE BREADTH c. £50,000

Our Client is one of the major international City firms well established in the "top-ten" league but with a different approach.

Mindful of the fact that many lawyers do not wish to overspecialise in their first few years, the corporate department encourages lawyers to take on a wide range of work. Lawyers in the department can gain experience in high-profile bids, Yellow Book work, mergers and acquisitions of all kinds, flotations, MBO's and joint ventures. The department also acts for major commodity interests and companies at Lloyd's.

The department has a reputation for providing a friendly and stimulating working environment.

The average age of the partners is 39 and the firm continues to grow at a prolific rate. There are excellent opportunities for ambitious lawyers with 2-5 years' relevant experience. The firm pays top City salaries, and early partnership is available to those of outstanding merit.

For further information please contact Jonathan Macrae on 01-405 6062 (01-672 8340 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WCIV 6JD.



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EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS TO: £38,000

The field of employee benefits, share schemes and pensions is fast growing and increasingly enjoys a high profile. Our Client, a prestigious City firm, seeks further young lawyers to join its highly respected team at the forefront of work in this area.

Handling complex issues arising out of takeovers, flotations, corporate acquisitions and disposals, the team's work — much of which is international — covers literally all aspects of employee benefits advice.

The successful candidates need not have directly relevant experience, but should certainly be bright, have a commercial background and a genuine interest in this fast-developing area of law. The firm can offer a salary package and prospects that will not fail to appeal.

For further information please contact Alistair Dougall on 01-405 6062 (01-773 3702 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WCIV 6JD.



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CONSTRUCTION PARTNER – HONG KONG

Our Client, a leading international law firm, seeks a senior lawyer to head the Construction Section of its Litigation Department in Hong Kong.

The successful applicant is likely to be a partner or senior lawyer in private practice or the construction industry, whose experience has been gained primarily in the field of contentious construction work. They will relish the opportunity to build on the firm's high calibre client base and to spearhead the growth of this area of its thriving practice.

As an indication of the importance attached to this position, the right person will be offered an immediate partnership and a total financial and benefits package which will be highly attractive.

For further information please contact Gareth Quarry on 01-405 6062 (01-228 5345 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WCIV 6JD.



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AMERICAN FOOTBALL: SAN FRANCISCO QUARTERBACK SCHEMES RECORD VICTORY IN SUPER BOWL

Montana proves untouchable

From Robert Kirley
New Orleans

Much more of this and Joe Montana is going to run out of fingers for the doorknob-size rings they give to the winners of the Super Bowl. On Sunday, he led the San Francisco 49ers to a 55-10 thrashing of the Denver Broncos in Super Bowl XXIV, directing his club to the championship of the National Football League for the fourth time in eight years.

The margin was the widest in the history of the big game, and Montana and his mates established list of records that is longer than a celebratory crawl down Bourbon Street.

Montana completed five touchdown tosses, including three to Jerry Rice, and won the game's most-valuable-player award for the third time. He proved once again that he is no ordinary Joe by connecting on 22 of 29 passes for 297 yards and — oh, this is surprising — no interceptions. During one stretch, he set a record of 13 consecutive completions.

Montana received virtually impervious blocking from his line men, Jessie Sapolia, Bruce Collier, Guy McIntyre and Harris Barton. While scanning for targets, he was spoiled for choice. Primary receiver, secondary receiver, maybe the running back — hummm, now that he has broken free of his defender, why don't I go back to my first choice? The man has such an awareness of his surroundings, such an acuity of vision, that his performance was deliberate, relaxed and, ultimately, sublime.

"My game was easy," Montana said. "I had some of the best protection ever. Our offensive line played just great. I don't think I was touched in the play-offs, really. Things go on this way, and I could play till I'm 40."

Seven team-mates caught his passes, but his favourite receiver was Rice, the most valuable player in the Super Bowl last year, who snared seven tosses on Sunday for 148 yards and touchdowns of 20, 38 and 28 yards.

"You had a great day," Rice, who scored on the first San Francisco series, said. "He was our key with his passing and he made some great runs. He had a little smile in the huddle. I feel good when I see



DETAILS

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th
Ctg Ctg Ctg Ctg CtgSan Francisco 13 14 14 14 55
Denver 3 0 7 0 10First quarter: SF: 1 pt; 20yd pass from J Montana (M Cofer kick). 4min 54sec elapsed; Denver: D Treadwell, 42yd field goal, 8:13; SF: B Jones, 29-yard pass from Montana (kick); 14:01; Denver: D Treadwell, 1yd run (Cofer kick), 7:45; Rice, 38yd pass from Montana (Cofer kick), 14:28. Third quarter: SF: Rice, 28yd pass from Montana (Cofer kick), 21:2; Denver: 39yd pass from Montana (kick); 21:18; Denver: J Elway, 3yd run (Treadwell kick), 8:07; SF: Rathman, 3yd run (Cofer kick), 6:02; Craig, 1yd run (Cofer kick), 1:13. Final quarter: Denver: 5pt; Craig, 20-yard pass — 59yds; Montana, 2-15; Rathman, 11-38; T Taylor, 6-14; H Sydow, 1-2; Sager, 4-8; Denver: Elway, 4-6; S Winder, 1-1; Rathman, 5-5. Penalties: SF: Montana, 22 penalties, 29 attempts, 297 yards; Young, 2-3-20; Denver: Elway, 10-20-10; G Kublik, 1-3-21; Jones, 1-7-7; Denver: Humphrey, 8-26-27; Winder, 1-8; V Johnson, 8-21-13; S Sawell, 2-2-12.

that I know we're going to do well."

"I was really 'pumped up' myself. On the sidelines before the game, I had to wipe tears from my eyes. I knew I was ready."

Montana and the 49ers are undefeated in the Super Bowl, having won in 1982, 1985 and 1989. They are the first team to take back-to-back league titles since the Pittsburgh Steelers prevailed in the 1979 and 1980.

Yet again, John Elway found himself going the wrong way. The Denver quarterback faced incessant pressure, the kind that even he, with his remarkable scampering skills, could not elude. He was sacked four times by San Francisco pass-rushers, who were all over him like a cheap suit. He did not much like the fit, but, alas, it was the only style on the peg.

The 49ers finished with 17 wins and two defeats; the Broncos, 13 and six. Denver had been the only team that Montana had never beaten in his 11 seasons. Sounds like a good time to organize a new league for this guy — nobody in the NFL can touch him.

"Give the 49ers all the credit in the world," Elway said softly in his dejection.

"They were awesome on offense and defense. You just can't make the mistakes we made. We never answered the ball."

Hounded all over the artificial turf of the Superdome, Elway was forced to throw hard and hurriedly and several of his offerings were dismally dropped. He completed only 10 of 26 passes for 108 yards. Despite fumbling twice, he rushed for one short touchdown, but only after the 49ers had run up 41 points by the third quarter. The successive interceptions he yielded to Michael Walter and Chet Brooks had led to swift touchdowns that once again punched his ticket on the express to Paleokaville.

The Broncos have failed to win any of the four Super Bowls in which they have played, equaling the Minnesota Vikings for futility. Denver had previously lost in 1978, 1987 and 1988, the latter two with Elway and the coach, Dan Reeves.

"I'm definitely disappointed in the way I played," Elway said. "I don't know why we can't play well in the Super Bowl. It's very discouraging."

In addition to Rice's touchdowns, Brent Jones, the tight end, and John Taylor caught scoring passes, Tom Rathman found the end in the zone on two short runs and Roger Craig added a one-yard touchdown after Elway had fumbled in the fourth quarter. Mike Cofer contributed seven points on conversions.

Denver's other scoring play was David Treadwell's 42-yard, first-quarter field goal, which cut his team's deficit to 7-3. The Broncos were quickly out of touch. On their next possession, Bobby Humphrey fumbled at mid-field. San Francisco used 10 plays to go up 15-3 through Jones and never looked back, controlling the ball for almost 40 of the 60 minutes and outgunning Denver 461 yards to 167.

The 49ers finished with 17 wins and two defeats; the Broncos, 13 and six. Denver had been the only team that Montana had never beaten in his 11 seasons. Sounds like a good time to organize a new league for this guy — nobody in the NFL can touch him.

Hats off: Montana celebrates the 49ers' victory over Denver

Britons to compete merely for practice

From John Hennessy
Leningrad

The contrast between the Soviet Union's aspirations and those of Britain could hardly be more diverse on the eve of the European figure skating championships. The host nation will expect to win four titles and a number of subsidiary medals, while Britain and Ireland have not in recent years won a single medal in the history of a sport, which is entering its hundredth year.

British skaters are starting from scratch at this level, except in the pairs, where Cheryl Peacock and Andrew Naylor will be hard pressed to retain the fifth place they secured at the NEC, Birmingham, last year. The pairs' event is stronger in numbers — 13 against nine — and in quality, the last year.

The world champions, Yelena Gordeeva and Sergei Grinkov, who were missing from Birmingham because of injury, are back and aiming to reclaim the title that was theirs in 1988.

Svetlana Dragayeva, of the Soviet Union, who is the partner of Karel Kovar, a Czechoslovak, studying at Leningrad University, has been allowed a special dispensation from the International Skating Union. Dragayeva has applied for Czechoslovak citizenship.

Catherine Barker and Michael Aldred, of Britain are lapping up the atmosphere of this environment and might reasonably hope to improve on their performances in the British championships where one of the five judges preferred them to Peacock and Naylor.

The men's dance looks to be between the world champions, Marina Klimova and her husband, Sergei Ponomarenko, and Maia Usova and her husband, Alexander Zhulin, and the men's event, probably between Alexander Fadeev, a former world champion, and Viktor Petrenko.

The women's event is the most open one in the competition but Emma Murdoch, Joanne Conway's successor as the British champion, and Andrea Law, can expect only to soak up the atmosphere, like Steven Cousins in his event and the two ice dance couples in theirs.

With the retirement of last year's winner, Claudia Leistner, of West Germany, Natalya Lebedeva, the runner-up, might hope to move up, but she was overtaken in the world championships by Patricia Neske, of West Germany.

LEADERSHIP CHAMPIONSHIP
1: Lendl (Cze) 600 pts; 2: Edberg (Swe) 450; equal 3: V. Noah (Fr) and M. Wunder (Aus); 4: 300; equal 5: A. Chekhov (USA), P. Fischer (Swe), D. Wheaton (GB), B. Becker (W.G.)

TENNIS

Lendl declines to deviate from his Wimbledon plan

From Andrew Longmore, Tennis Correspondent, Melbourne

Wilander, neither Lendl nor any other player in the world, for that matter, including Becker, can live with him. The second is that while two tournaments are lucky for players, others are not. While twice in the last two years, once in the semi-final, once in the final, Edberg has had to withdraw from matches against Lendl in the Australian Open, Wimbledon has not shown Lendl any similar favours. Becker or Edberg have always been waiting at the end of the line instead of, say, Chris Lewis, the beaten finalist in 1983.

Steffi Graf, of course, needs no favour at Wimbledon or anywhere else. Graf has said that the other girls, those just below an elite group of serious challengers, are lifting their games now when they play her. And, conversely, that she is having a problem lifting her own game when the top players are elsewhere. There is some truth in that. Having been in the last 12 Grand Slams since 1981 and having won eight of the last nine titles, even Graf at the age of just 20 must be getting bored with winning.

More worrying for her followers is the impression is that she has become bulkier, lost that precious half a yard of speed and that her forehand, her main weapon, has lost its edge and consistency. This could be a tough year mentally and physically for the West German because Navratilova, Sanchez and Seles are just waiting for any sign of weakness.

But, in the end, the 1990 Australian Open will be remembered more by what it taught tournament officials, who watched McEnroe and discovered that, thanks to players like Edberg and Noah, the game can go on without him.

LEADERSHIP CHAMPIONSHIP
1: Lendl (Cze) 600 pts; 2: Edberg (Swe) 450; equal 3: V. Noah (Fr) and M. Wunder (Aus); 4: 300; equal 5: A. Chekhov (USA), P. Fischer (Swe), D. Wheaton (GB), B. Becker (W.G.)

Sense of déjà vu for Wood and Simpkin

From Barry Wood, Auckland

Australia, yesterday, winning 6-4, 6-7, 7-6 in a match lasting two hours 37 minutes.

Her opponent in the main first-round draw is another qualifier, Maria Ekstrand, of Sweden, who surprisingly defeated Sarah Lescenore 6-0, 6-4. Lescenore had already produced an excellent 2-6, 6-4, 6-3 victory over Anke Huber, aged 15, of West Germany, who impressed in Melbourne before losing to Raiselis Reggi.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

Transportation and Engineering Department, Waste Management Section

RECYCLING OFFICER
Salary up to £16,260 plus Generous Relocation Package, Leased Car Scheme, Flexible Working Hours, Possible Temporary Accommodation

If you have initiative, drive, enthusiasm and commitment to recycling of waste you may be the person we are seeking to introduce and implement recycling initiatives in Dorset. This new post has been established as part of the Forward Planning, Research and Development Group of our Waste Management Section based in Dorchester.

You should hold a relevant degree plus appropriate experience and have good communication skills but above all the enthusiasm to ensure the continuing success of this major project to protect and improve the environment in our attractive County.

For an informal discussion please contact Helen Toff, Chief Waste Management Engineer on Dorchester (0305) 251873.

Application forms and Job Descriptions available from Derek Hansford at County Hall, Dorchester, DT1 1XJ Tel: (0305) 204211. The Closing Date for Applications is 19/2/90. Please Quote Post No X0775X

CHANGE FOR THE SAKE OF THE FUTURE PERSONNEL MANAGER

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We've stopped talking about the need to change, and decided how we are going to change. We've introduced our own LE Scheme, new local pay scales, a new annual pay settlement date, a P.R.P. Scheme, and a lot more. We have also changed our organisation structures to ensure that all services focus more closely on the needs of their customers, and managers have the resources and support that enables them to be more effective.

The objectives have been set, but we don't underestimate the challenges to be faced in meeting them. Personnel have a central role to play in shaping a new style, for the whole organisation. This new appointment is an opportunity to establish a track record of innovation, and achieve results in a performance management culture.

If you think this post could be the next stepping stone in your career, a package of further details is available by phoning our 24hr answerphone service on 0372 549111. This package will let you know more on the job, the job, and what we are looking for. If you are not in local government, send for the details, you will be pleasantly surprised.

Written requests for information to Graham Petty, Assistant Chief Executive (Policy), Epsom and Ewell Borough Council, Town Hall, The Parade, Epsom, Surrey KT18 5BY. Closing date for applications will be 21st February, 1990.

PUBLIC FINANCE

English Heritage SENIOR FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT to £26,900

English Heritage is the national body dealing with all aspects of our architectural and archaeological heritage. An ambitious young accountant is needed to head a team of sixteen staff, who are responsible for our financial records and development of financial systems covering the whole range of our activities.

The postholder would take the lead in the preparation and presentation of the annual accounts, and in providing advice on new financial systems to some 1,600 staff. Applicants should be qualified accountants with at least two years' post qualification experience. The post is currently based in Central London.

Benefits include an index-linked non-contributory pension scheme and an interest free season ticket loan. Performance related pay could take your salary to £31,000.

For further details and an application form, please contact:

Joanne Mayers
Personnel Manager
6th Floor
18 Great Marlborough Street
London W1V 1AF
Tel: 01 465 5993

Closing date: 9 February 1990

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The County Architect's Department has an established reputation for high quality and innovative design. The department is reorganising its various services to sustain its drive for elegant, imaginative and effective solutions to the provision of accommodation for a range of County Council Services.

Following a major County Council policy decision to establish a corporate estate for buildings, the County Architect's Department is reorganising itself to provide a management structure relevant to the development of a range of property management services, alongside its design services.

The department has well established building surveying and engineering services and has developed a range of property initiatives and programmes which are part of a major strategy launched in 1987. This strategy is now being integrated with the issues arising out of local management of schools and the implications of developing council facilities to meet changing circumstances in the 1990's.

The scale of Hampshire's buildings is enormous. Some 2.3 million square metres of functional accommodation is open for business every Monday morning. Managing those buildings is what the jobs are about.

Each of these posts will be responsible for delivering a range of building management services (including surveying and engineering) and have a group of staff under their direct control with an annual budget of up to £10 million per annum associated with each post.

Applications are invited from a range of professional backgrounds and disciplines relevant to the posts. Management and good communication skills are essential as is the ability to identify opportunities and deliver solutions. Applicants should be able to demonstrate practical experience and a track record in their appropriate field or discipline.

Application forms available from the Personnel Section, County Architect's Department, 76 High Street, Winchester SO23 8UL, or telephone (0962) 847830 (answer phone). Closing date 28th February 1990. We operate a policy of equality of opportunity.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT

CRICKET

Gatting calls up his main strike force to face universities

From Richard Streeton, Bloemfontein

Graham Dilley and Neil Foster, the main strike force for the English XI, make their first appearance here today, for a South African Universities XI in the second three-day match of the tour. Barnett, Cowdry and Maynard, the other players to miss the opening match at the weekend, also play but it is the two fast bowlers, who will be most closely watched.

South African observers were impressed with the hostility shown by Thomas and Jarvis at Kimberley in unhelpful conditions and are conscious that the English XI are far better equipped for sheer pace than their own team. Apart from Donald, who plays for Warwickshire in the county championship, South African cricket is not richly endowed with genuine quick bowlers.

There is even a feeling that Gatting is a sort of poor man's Viv Richards in the sense that as a captain he has four fast

bowlers to call upon if necessary and that South Africa are not equipped to retaliate. Foster has consistently kept the best line in the nets among the faster bowlers since the English side arrived. Dilley was wary of suspect footolds early on at the Johannesburg nets. As someone who has always needed two or three games to find his proper rhythm, Dilley is expected to play in both the remaining two fixtures before the international programme starts.

By next Monday only the two five-day internationals and seven successive limited over games will remain on the itinerary. Gatting takes a rest today, the last he can expect before the tour ends.

The Universities XI are a slight misnomer in that they are far stronger than the Bowl side in the first match, who were culled from the B section of the Currie Cup.

On this tour there has to be a daily political bulletin. The team came secretly the pre-

Troubled Pakistan lose again

Melbourne (Reuters) — Pakistan suffered a demoralizing 59-run defeat by Victoria yesterday, less than a week before the third Test match against Australia, and are still without a win after seven matches of their tour.

Requiring 254 runs to win and resuming at 23 for two on the fourth and final day, Pakistan were all out for 194. Peter McIntyre, the leg spin bowler in his first full season of first-class cricket, took five wickets for 33. The last six wickets fell for 74 runs.

Victoria: First Innings
G M Watt bowler Wagger 102
S Mccollum c Abbott b Wagger 10
M A Phillips c Abbott b Wagger 10
J D Sidmons c Gough b Wagger 17
W G Ayres b Gough 24
A P O'Donnell c Hogg b Wagger 23
M G D Dimmitt c Abbott b Wagger 23
P R Reiffel not out 0
M G D Dimmitt bowler Wagger 0
D Fleming c Young b Gough 17
P E McNamee c Abbott b Wagger 22
Extras (0, 2, 0, 10, 0, 10) 22
Total 313

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-51, 2-58, 3-81, 4-142, 5-216, 6-237, 7-245, 8-258, 9-282.
Bowling: Wagger 20.5-54-3 (Ind); Abbott 11-3-43-1 (Ind); Shurtt 40-16-54; Dimmitt 24-6-54-2; McNamee 11-3-34-2; Sidmons 22-7-42-5; Muttiah 21-3-34-2 (Ind).

Second Innings
S Prescott b Wagger 70
W Phillips b Tassoudji 16
D Young c Abbott b Wagger 16
W G Ayres b Abbott 9
T M G D Dimmitt c Youself b Abbott 1
A P O'Donnell bw b Tassoudji 16
M G D Dimmitt c Abbott b Tassoudji 15
P R Reiffel c Abbott b Tassoudji 0
D Fleming c Hogg b Muttiah 0
P E McNamee c Abbott b Tassoudji 0
Extras (0, 3, 10, 0, 10) 16
Total 173

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-51, 2-58, 3-81, 4-111, 5-154, 6-184, 7-214, 8-224, 9-257, 10-282, 11-312, 12-343, 13-372, 14-375, 15-402, 16-425, 17-432, 18-452, 19-469, 20-482, 21-499, 22-516, 23-533, 24-550, 25-567.

Pakistan: First Innings
Fazil Raja c Dimmitt b Reiffel 4
Shoaib Mohammad c Sidmons b Abbott 8
Shoaib Ahmed b Dimmitt 53
Tauseef Ahmed c Sidmons b Reiffel 3
Saeed Anwar c Abbott b Dimmitt 23
Babar Azam c Abbott b Dimmitt 23
Tauseef Ahmed c Prescott b Fleming 26
Yousaf Yousef c Abbott b Fleming 23
Nadeem Ghauri c Sidmons b Fleming 0
Asif Javaid not out 0
Extras (0, 4, 0, 7) 13
Total 253

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-51, 2-58, 3-81, 4-111, 5-154, 6-184, 7-214, 8-224, 9-257, 10-282, 11-312, 12-343, 13-372, 14-375, 15-402, 16-425, 17-432, 18-452, 19-469, 20-482, 21-499, 22-516, 23-533, 24-550, 25-567.

SECOND INNINGS: Fazil Raja c Dimmitt b Reiffel 4
Shoaib Mohammad c Sidmons b Abbott 8
Shoaib Ahmed b Dimmitt 53
Tauseef Ahmed c Sidmons b Reiffel 3
Saeed Anwar c Abbott b Dimmitt 23
Babar Azam c Abbott b Dimmitt 23
Tauseef Ahmed c Prescott b Fleming 26
Yousaf Yousef c Abbott b Fleming 23
Nadeem Ghauri c Sidmons b Fleming 0
Asif Javaid not out 0
Extras (0, 4, 0, 7) 13
Total 253

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-51, 2-58, 3-81, 4-111, 5-154, 6-184, 7-214, 8-224, 9-257, 10-282, 11-312, 12-343, 13-372, 14-375, 15-402, 16-425, 17-432, 18-452, 19-469, 20-482, 21-499, 22-516, 23-533, 24-550, 25-567.

Australia have to alter side for final Test

Australia have been forced by injuries to make changes in their side for the third and last Test match against Pakistan which starts here on Saturday. With Marsh (broken thumb) and Boon (bits and pieces behind a knee), both unfit, they have brought in Tom Moody and Mike Veletta, and Darren Lehmann, the young South Australian who has been making such a name for himself, is also in the 12 (John Woodcock writes from Sydney).

The chances are that Lehmann will not play, as much as anything because the pitch is not expected to last. Doubtful pitches are better avoided by players making their first Test appearances. Veletta and Moody both have more experience than Lehmann (Moody has already scored a Test hundred, against Sri Lanka, this season) and Australian selectors are, in fact, a good deal more conservative than we tend, in England, to think of them as being.

Wasim Akram of Pakistan, who has had two outstanding Test matches, is undergoing scans on a permanently troublesome groin and is saying how much he needs a rest, having been hard at it since April. He is, however, determined to play

Total 277

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-51, 2-58, 3-81, 4-111, 5-154, 6-184, 7-214, 8-224, 9-257, 10-282, 11-312, 12-343, 13-372, 14-375, 15-402, 16-425, 17-432, 18-452, 19-469, 20-482, 21-499, 22-516, 23-533, 24-550, 25-567.

INDIA: First Innings
V Chaitanya c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Kapil Dev c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Shoaib Mohammad c Abbott b Fleming 7
Tauseef Ahmed c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Saeed Anwar c Abbott b Dimmitt 44
Tauseef Ahmed c Prescott b Fleming 26
Yousaf Yousef c Abbott b Fleming 23
Nadeem Ghauri c Sidmons b Fleming 0
Asif Javaid not out 0
Extras (0, 4, 0, 7) 13
Total 277

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-51, 2-58, 3-81, 4-111, 5-154, 6-184, 7-214, 8-224, 9-257, 10-282, 11-312, 12-343, 13-372, 14-375, 15-402, 16-425, 17-432, 18-452, 19-469, 20-482, 21-499, 22-516, 23-533, 24-550, 25-567.

INDIA: Second Innings
V Chaitanya c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Kapil Dev c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Shoaib Mohammad c Abbott b Fleming 7
Tauseef Ahmed c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Saeed Anwar c Abbott b Dimmitt 44
Tauseef Ahmed c Prescott b Fleming 26
Yousaf Yousef c Abbott b Fleming 23
Nadeem Ghauri c Sidmons b Fleming 0
Asif Javaid not out 0
Extras (0, 4, 0, 7) 13
Total 277

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-51, 2-58, 3-81, 4-111, 5-154, 6-184, 7-214, 8-224, 9-257, 10-282, 11-312, 12-343, 13-372, 14-375, 15-402, 16-425, 17-432, 18-452, 19-469, 20-482, 21-499, 22-516, 23-533, 24-550, 25-567.

INDIA: Third Innings
V Chaitanya c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Kapil Dev c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Shoaib Mohammad c Abbott b Fleming 7
Tauseef Ahmed c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Saeed Anwar c Abbott b Dimmitt 44
Tauseef Ahmed c Prescott b Fleming 26
Yousaf Yousef c Abbott b Fleming 23
Nadeem Ghauri c Sidmons b Fleming 0
Asif Javaid not out 0
Extras (0, 4, 0, 7) 13
Total 277

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-51, 2-58, 3-81, 4-111, 5-154, 6-184, 7-214, 8-224, 9-257, 10-282, 11-312, 12-343, 13-372, 14-375, 15-402, 16-425, 17-432, 18-452, 19-469, 20-482, 21-499, 22-516, 23-533, 24-550, 25-567.

INDIA: Fourth Innings
V Chaitanya c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Kapil Dev c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Shoaib Mohammad c Abbott b Fleming 7
Tauseef Ahmed c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Saeed Anwar c Abbott b Dimmitt 44
Tauseef Ahmed c Prescott b Fleming 26
Yousaf Yousef c Abbott b Fleming 23
Nadeem Ghauri c Sidmons b Fleming 0
Asif Javaid not out 0
Extras (0, 4, 0, 7) 13
Total 277

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-51, 2-58, 3-81, 4-111, 5-154, 6-184, 7-214, 8-224, 9-257, 10-282, 11-312, 12-343, 13-372, 14-375, 15-402, 16-425, 17-432, 18-452, 19-469, 20-482, 21-499, 22-516, 23-533, 24-550, 25-567.

INDIA: Fifth Innings
V Chaitanya c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Kapil Dev c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Shoaib Mohammad c Abbott b Fleming 7
Tauseef Ahmed c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Saeed Anwar c Abbott b Dimmitt 44
Tauseef Ahmed c Prescott b Fleming 26
Yousaf Yousef c Abbott b Fleming 23
Nadeem Ghauri c Sidmons b Fleming 0
Asif Javaid not out 0
Extras (0, 4, 0, 7) 13
Total 277

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-51, 2-58, 3-81, 4-111, 5-154, 6-184, 7-214, 8-224, 9-257, 10-282, 11-312, 12-343, 13-372, 14-375, 15-402, 16-425, 17-432, 18-452, 19-469, 20-482, 21-499, 22-516, 23-533, 24-550, 25-567.

INDIA: Sixth Innings
V Chaitanya c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Kapil Dev c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Shoaib Mohammad c Abbott b Fleming 7
Tauseef Ahmed c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Saeed Anwar c Abbott b Dimmitt 44
Tauseef Ahmed c Prescott b Fleming 26
Yousaf Yousef c Abbott b Fleming 23
Nadeem Ghauri c Sidmons b Fleming 0
Asif Javaid not out 0
Extras (0, 4, 0, 7) 13
Total 277

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-51, 2-58, 3-81, 4-111, 5-154, 6-184, 7-214, 8-224, 9-257, 10-282, 11-312, 12-343, 13-372, 14-375, 15-402, 16-425, 17-432, 18-452, 19-469, 20-482, 21-499, 22-516, 23-533, 24-550, 25-567.

INDIA: Seventh Innings
V Chaitanya c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Kapil Dev c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Shoaib Mohammad c Abbott b Fleming 7
Tauseef Ahmed c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Saeed Anwar c Abbott b Dimmitt 44
Tauseef Ahmed c Prescott b Fleming 26
Yousaf Yousef c Abbott b Fleming 23
Nadeem Ghauri c Sidmons b Fleming 0
Asif Javaid not out 0
Extras (0, 4, 0, 7) 13
Total 277

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-51, 2-58, 3-81, 4-111, 5-154, 6-184, 7-214, 8-224, 9-257, 10-282, 11-312, 12-343, 13-372, 14-375, 15-402, 16-425, 17-432, 18-452, 19-469, 20-482, 21-499, 22-516, 23-533, 24-550, 25-567.

INDIA: Eighth Innings
V Chaitanya c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Kapil Dev c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Shoaib Mohammad c Abbott b Fleming 7
Tauseef Ahmed c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Saeed Anwar c Abbott b Dimmitt 44
Tauseef Ahmed c Prescott b Fleming 26
Yousaf Yousef c Abbott b Fleming 23
Nadeem Ghauri c Sidmons b Fleming 0
Asif Javaid not out 0
Extras (0, 4, 0, 7) 13
Total 277

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-51, 2-58, 3-81, 4-111, 5-154, 6-184, 7-214, 8-224, 9-257, 10-282, 11-312, 12-343, 13-372, 14-375, 15-402, 16-425, 17-432, 18-452, 19-469, 20-482, 21-499, 22-516, 23-533, 24-550, 25-567.

INDIA: Ninth Innings
V Chaitanya c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Kapil Dev c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Shoaib Mohammad c Abbott b Fleming 7
Tauseef Ahmed c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Saeed Anwar c Abbott b Dimmitt 44
Tauseef Ahmed c Prescott b Fleming 26
Yousaf Yousef c Abbott b Fleming 23
Nadeem Ghauri c Sidmons b Fleming 0
Asif Javaid not out 0
Extras (0, 4, 0, 7) 13
Total 277

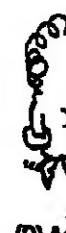
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-51, 2-58, 3-81, 4-111, 5-154, 6-184, 7-214, 8-224, 9-257, 10-282, 11-312, 12-343, 13-372, 14-375, 15-402, 16-425, 17-432, 18-452, 19-469, 20-482, 21-499, 22-516, 23-533, 24-550, 25-567.

INDIA: Tenth Innings
V Chaitanya c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Kapil Dev c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Shoaib Mohammad c Abbott b Fleming 7
Tauseef Ahmed c Abbott b Reiffel 3
Saeed Anwar c Abbott b Dimmitt 44
Tauseef Ahmed c Prescott b Fleming 26
Yousaf Yousef c Abbott b Fleming 23
Nadeem Ghauri c Sidmons b Fleming 0
Asif Javaid not out 0
Extras (0, 4, 0, 7) 13
Total 277

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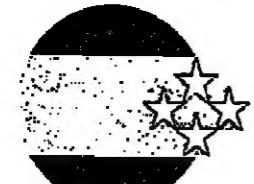
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Augee wins London title at last



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From David Powell
Athletics Correspondent
There may never be another South London championship like it. Judy Oakes, from Lewisham, was beaten in a close finish by Myrtle Augee, from Greenwich; Yvonne Hanson-Nortey, of Croydon, was third.

The fact that it was a double-header, with the Commonwealth Games shot putt title at stake as well, gave it a nice edge.

Oakes had everything to lose, and did. She had not been beaten by a fellow-Briton for six years; the gold medal was as good as hers. A fifth round putt of 18.48 metres from Augee, adding three centimetres to her best, relegated Oakes to the silver medal.

"I came out of retirement for this, and the old spark has gone," Oakes said.

It was Augee who spotted the difference: "I probably wanted it more," she said. Augee had been chasing a victory over Oakes for seven years, and finally, with more than the South London championship at stake, it had come.

Oakes had led from the first round with 18.43 metres, but could get no closer to her British record of 19.36 metres. She is also a European weightlifting champion, but this time, the weight was on her mind.

"My training indicated that I was on for a British record, but it didn't happen," she



Clean-sweepers: England's gold, silver and bronze medal-winning shot putt trio of Judy Oakes (left), champion Myrtle Augee and Yvonne Hanson-Nortey

said. "Everything I did out here indicated that I was going to throw a long way, but I have let my coach (Mike Winch) down."

Augee has finished runner-up to Oakes in seven WAAAs finals. When the big putt went in, she yelled her delight.

Oakes had one go to beat it, but fell 10 centimetres short. Hanson-Nortey, despite four foul throws out of six, held third with 16.00 metres.

"On the third day of athletics, three of the four available

gold medals went to England. Kriss Akabusi and Sally Gunnell each won 400 metres hurdles titles. Akabusi, who set Britain off to the perfect start in the European Cup with his victory at Gateshead, this time drawing inspiration rather than offering it.

He had watched Gunnell defeat the Olympic champion, Debbie Flintoff-King, and 20 minutes later sealed the double for England. Gunnell, from the early hurdles to the last, was always a stride ahead of Flintoff-King, but, recalling

the Australian's finish when she caught Tatjana Ledovskaya in the most dramatic of Seoul finishes, the thought lingered that Gunnell could be beaten in the sprint.

Flintoff-King, though, did not have the reserves and, recording 56.00 seconds to Gunnell's 55.38, was well beaten. "I've had my time, and it was hers today, but it's hard to take," Flintoff-King said. Gunnell now turns to the 100 metres hurdles, in which she is the defending champion.

Four years ago, Akabusi was fourth in the 400 metres, but, because competition at the flat event was so intense in Britain, he turned to the hurdles in 1987. His once idiosyncratic style has been replaced with an impressive fluency. How much longer will it be, one wonders, before David Hemery's 22-year-old British record of 48.12sec is captured by the army sergeant? Yesterday, in a wind which unsettled stride patterns, Akabusi recorded 48.89 seconds.

The gold medal that got away from England was in the 400 metres, but, when she caught Tatjana Ledovskaya in the most dramatic of Seoul finishes, the thought lingered that Gunnell could be beaten in the sprint. Flintoff-King, though, did not have the reserves and, recording 56.00 seconds to Gunnell's 55.38, was well beaten. "I've had my time, and it was hers today, but it's hard to take," Flintoff-King said. Gunnell now turns to the 100 metres hurdles, in which she is the defending champion.

Spectators enjoy masochists' show

Downpour delays Jones gold attempt

From Peter Bryan

Louise Jones, the Welsh triple British track champion, should have been racing for gold here yesterday in the final of the 1000 metres sprint, the first women's event to be included in the Games programme. But the variable summer weather — in this case heavy rain — postponed her clash with former Australian title-holder, Julie Speight, for 13 hours until this morning.

Earlier rain had also interrupted the morning session of semi-final preliminaries, in which Jones was penalised for an infringement in her race against Eddie Alexander, of Wales, who was the third fastest after

the nine completed trials, and should be strong enough to hold her place among the last eight, who go forward to the quarter-finals, scheduled for Wednesday morning.

Nine of the 11 due to have completed their qualifying rounds against the clock, after the start had been delayed for an hour by rain. Another cloud-burst brought the competition to a halt, and officials eventually decided there would be no more racing. Under international rules, all nine had their times scrubbed, and will have to go through the hoop again.

Sally McKenzie-Hodge, of Wales, was the third fastest after

the nine completed trials, and should be strong enough to hold her place among the last eight, who go forward to the quarter-finals, scheduled for Wednesday morning.

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Eddie Alexander, fourth in the Seoul Olympics, and one of

two Scottish sprinters here took

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Eddie Alexander, fourth in the Seoul Olympics, and one of

Spectators enjoy masochists' show

David Miller

profession of home-based entrepreneurs. The event was dominated by New Zealand, Australia and Canada, and the first outsiders were Jim MacLaren, of Wales, 22nd, and Ben Schubert, of England, 36th, who did not even make the official England team handbook.

I am a great admirer of that other multiple sport, the modern pentathlon, a favourite with de

Corbiner for the combination of the demands on a turn-of-the-century cavalry officer: riding, shooting, fencing, running and swimming. The spirit among competitors in the modern pentathlon during the Olympic Games is second to none, but it has to be admitted that the triathlon would ultimately engage many more countries and competitors at a fraction the cost.

It seems only a matter of time before the Olympic Games will be obliged to consider triathlon's merits. The ITU has asked for recognition and, with last year's inaugural world championship at Avignon and now Auckland, triathlon does indeed provide great fun.

There are three grades of competition, and this was the easy one: 1,500 metres swimming, 40km in the saddle and then 10km as run and won was by Eamonn Martin on Saturday evening on the track. The black course, as it might be called, known in the sport as the "triumphal", consisted of running a full 26-mile circuit — but first, two ways of diversion, swimming four kilometres and cycling 290 kilometres.

Baker has won the women's Ironman event; and since she has wed a man who has done the same, we can presume that it is due course their progeny will be running up Everest before breakfast.

In order to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the Auckland Games, the competitors pay their own way, purchase their own uniforms and were billeted by the well-wishing

Bryant fails in quest for fifth gold medal

From David

Rhys Jones

On a climactic day in Auckland, the first gold medal in the Commonwealth Games bowls event was won by the home country, New Zealand, and a bronze medal went England's way but the most memorable and poignant moment came undoubtedly when David Bryant lost to Robbie Parcella, of Australia, by 23-14 and failed to qualify for the men's singles gold medal.

Bryant, needing to garner 16 shots to qualify for the final, arrived at Pakuranga expecting to meet Parcella on rank five, only to find the match had been scheduled for rank two, which he had found tantalisingly difficult in practice.

This blow, coupled with the unsuitability of his bowls to the rink, influenced his bad start, and Parcella's superb form with both draw and drive merely compounded Bryant's problems.

Parcella led 9-1 after seven ends, 19-5 after 15, and 23-7 after 19. Bryant was constantly over-greening and over-playing on the short jacks, offering play to Parcella, and a total eclipse seemed imminent. Remembering his aspiration to become the bronze medal.

ATHLETICS

Men

200 metres

First round

(First four in each heat and overall two fastest losers qualify for semi-finals)

HEAT ONE: 1, M Trop (Kenya), 1min 46.60sec; 2, S Cox (Eng), 1min 47.03sec; 3, L Williams (Wales), 1min 47.10sec; 4, M Horne (Eng), 1min 47.30sec.

HEAT TWO: 1, N Khoracio (Kenya), 1min 49.83; 2, P Galand (Can), 1min 49.90; 3, J Dugdale (Eng), 1min 50.00; 4, G Cox (Eng), 1min 50.20sec.

HEAT THREE: 1, Dushka (Sri Lanka), 1min 51.20; 2, S. Horner (Eng), 1min 51.25; 3, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 51.30; 4, P. Laramee (Nig), 1min 52.50.

HEAT FOUR: 1, A. Tating (Nigeria), 1min 52.50; 2, C. Wright (Eng), 1min 52.55; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 52.60; 4, D. Trott (Eng), 1min 52.65.

HEAT FIVE: 1, A. Tating (Nigeria), 1min 52.70; 2, D. Trott (Eng), 1min 52.75; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 52.80; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 52.85.

HEAT SIX: 1, M Adam (Can), 1min 52.90; 2, D Clark (Aus), 1min 52.95; 3, T. Tunn (Eng), 1min 53.00; 4, S. Horner (Eng), 1min 53.05.

HEAT SEVEN: 1, D. Trott (Eng), 1min 53.10; 2, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 53.15; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 53.20; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 53.25.

HEAT EIGHT: 1, P. Galand (Can), 1min 53.30; 2, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 53.35; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 53.40; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 53.45.

HEAT NINE: 1, D. Trott (Eng), 1min 53.50; 2, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 53.55; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 53.60; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 53.65.

HEAT TEN: 1, P. Galand (Can), 1min 53.70; 2, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 53.75; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 53.80; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 53.85.

HEAT ELEVEN: 1, D. Trott (Eng), 1min 53.90; 2, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 53.95; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 54.00; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 54.05.

HEAT TWELVE: 1, D. Trott (Eng), 1min 54.10; 2, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 54.15; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 54.20; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 54.25.

HEAT THIRTEEN: 1, D. Trott (Eng), 1min 54.30; 2, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 54.35; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 54.40; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 54.45.

HEAT FOURTEEN: 1, D. Trott (Eng), 1min 54.50; 2, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 54.55; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 54.60; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 54.65.

HEAT FIFTEEN: 1, D. Trott (Eng), 1min 54.70; 2, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 54.75; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 54.80; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 54.85.

HEAT SIXTEEN: 1, D. Trott (Eng), 1min 54.90; 2, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 54.95; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 55.00; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 55.05.

HEAT SEVENTEEN: 1, D. Trott (Eng), 1min 55.10; 2, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 55.15; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 55.20; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 55.25.

HEAT EIGHTEEN: 1, D. Trott (Eng), 1min 55.30; 2, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 55.35; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 55.40; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 55.45.

HEAT NINETEEN: 1, D. Trott (Eng), 1min 55.50; 2, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 55.55; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 55.60; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 55.65.

HEAT TWENTY: 1, D. Trott (Eng), 1min 55.70; 2, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 55.75; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 55.80; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 55.85.

HEAT TWENTY-ONE: 1, D. Trott (Eng), 1min 55.90; 2, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 55.95; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 56.00; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 56.05.

HEAT TWENTY-TWO: 1, D. Trott (Eng), 1min 56.10; 2, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 56.15; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 56.20; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 56.25.

HEAT TWENTY-THREE: 1, D. Trott (Eng), 1min 56.30; 2, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 56.35; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 56.40; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 56.45.

HEAT TWENTY-FOUR: 1, D. Trott (Eng), 1min 56.50; 2, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 56.55; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 56.60; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 56.65.

HEAT TWENTY-FIVE: 1, D. Trott (Eng), 1min 56.70; 2, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 56.75; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 56.80; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 56.85.

HEAT TWENTY-SIX: 1, D. Trott (Eng), 1min 56.90; 2, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 56.95; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 57.00; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 57.05.

HEAT TWENTY-SEVEN: 1, D. Trott (Eng), 1min 57.10; 2, S. Lynch (Eng), 1min 57.15; 3, G. Cox (Eng), 1min 57.20; 4, D. Dugdale (Eng), 1min 57.25.

curious finale
relished by
Joe and son

The Times at the Commonwealth Games

Grand Old Lady of swimming nettled by teeny-boppers

Simon Barnes

People get addicted to performance. It is not exactly public acclaim they crave; that is a rather crass reading. The fact is that there is nothing quite like the thrill of terror and excitement you get when you stand up in front of people and perform.

Musicians go on forever. Klempener was conducting in public when he could scarcely move a muscle. The Rolling Stones still perform, disregarding the terms of the culture that produced them ("never trust anyone over 30") and they are virtually on Zimmer frames.

And the point is not the applause they get afterwards; it is the mixture of fear and hope they experience long before that stage. The paralysing fear: stage fright; in the tunnel at Wembley; and when they get to the end they want to start all over again.

They are all adrenaline junkies: actors and sportsmen alike; they are all like the people I met once who take canes through the boulder-strewn rapids of the Zambezi river and who shout "ye-ha!" as they go.

People talk affectively of actors who will never quit the stage. Well, fair enough: there are plenty of parts for older people, and even for people in their dotage. Often the older an actor gets, the more work seems to come.

But if your chosen medium for acquiring that same rush of terrified delight is sport, then your career is doomed to be brief. It is not compulsory for a pot-bellied, balding actor to play Hamlet (though it has been known) but all athletes must be forever young.

So Sharon Davies has been

making a comeback to competitive swimming here at the Commonwealth Games and yesterday she swam in her best event, the 200 metres individual medley. The field for the final lined up with two 14-year-olds, one at 15, one at 16, two at 17 and an old lady of 19. Plus Davies, aged 27, in her first major international meeting for eight years.

Let us get the agony over

Sweetnam puts an end to gold rush

By Craig Lord

Nancy Sweetnam, of Canada, halted Australia's Hayley Lewis' run for six gold medals, with a Commonwealth record in the 200 metres individual medley on the penultimate day of events at the Henderson pool.

Lewis, aged 15, who picked up gold medals in the 400 metres individual medley, 200 metres and 400 metres freestyle relay, never looked likely to catch

The Brisbane schoolgirl had set off for a home victory in 2:17.13, behind Sweetnam, 2:15.61, and her teammate, Jodie Clowther, 2:17.10, who also took silver four years ago.

While Lewis still has a chance to become the first women swimmer to collect five Commonwealth gold medals with the 200 metres butterfly yet to come, it was the end of individual medal hopes for Sharon Davies, of Bracknell, who won the 12 events eight years ago at the Edinburgh Games.

Davies, now aged 27, the Olympic silver medal winner at Moscow in the 400 metres

Mallett gives Jersey an historic first

Colin Mallett, the youngest competitor on the shooting range today clinched the first ever Games gold medal for Jersey, in the individual free-bore section.

Mallett, aged 24, who with his father, Cliff, won the bronze medal in the pairs full-bore on last Thursday, thought he had blown his chances by losing two points on his last two shots.

Cliff, who finished sixth, said:

"He said he would do it all along."

Mallett was by four points from Andrew Tucker, of England, who won a prolonged three-way shoot-off for silver.

New Zealand took their first shooting gold of the Games when Paul Crampton shot the highest score of the day at the and Tony Clark won the first Commonwealth Games 10-metre pairs running target event.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today's programme

ATHLETICS 10.00: Women's marathon.

BOWLS 22.00: Men's singles, semi-final: women's pairs' tour.

CYCLING 22.00: Women's 3,000m individual pursuit, quarter-finals; men's 4,000m team pursuit, final.

SHOOTING 22.00: Smallbore rifle, three position final.

Tomorrow's programme

BADMINTON 08.00: Mixed pairs, quarter-final.

BOWLS 08.00: Men's singles, final; women's pairs' tour.

CYCLING 08.00: Men's sprint, semi-final; women's 500m race, final.

GYMNASTICS 08.00: Rhythmic individual all-around.

JUDO 08.00: Men's and women's middleweight.

Weightlifting trebles

Mark Thomas, of England, and Andrew Davies, of Wales, each won three gold medals in weightlifting.

Thomas, aged 26, of London, dominated the heavyweight (110kg) category. He needed only one lift at 160kg to win the match, injured his left elbow

slightly when failing at 162kg, but won the clean and jerk.

Davies, aged 22, of Calderon, made a snatch of 180kg in the super-heavyweight division to better the Games record set by Dean Lakin of Australia, by 20kg and set a combined total record of 402.5kg.

He is not thinking of anything other than a gold," he said.

Mark Edwards, the ABA middleweight champion, and Charlie Kite, the Scottish lightweight champion, also won two bronze medals.

After being given a first round bye, Woodhall, aged 21, from Telford, won a comfortable majority decision over Andre Cadene, of the Seychelles.

"I am guaranteed a bronze,"

he said.

I am not thinking of anything other than a gold," he said.

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TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today's programme

ATHLETICS 01.00: Smallbore rifle, three position final.

GAMES ON TV

Today

SHOOTING 01.00 (update), 11am-1pm and 8pm.

SHOOTING 22.00: Smallbore rifle, three position final.

BOXING 01.00 (update), 11am-1pm and 8pm.

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Football's £50m lifeline

By John Goodbody and Louise Taylor

Football was yesterday thrown a £50 million lifeline as the sport considered the financial implications of converting 91 Football League grounds to all-seater stadiums by the year 2000.

With it needing an estimated £130 million to carry out the work recommended by Lord Justice Taylor in his report on the Hillsborough disaster, the Football Trust yesterday pledged financial backing to the work.

Richard Faulkner, the deputy chairman of the Trust, said: "We would hope to make £50 million available over the next 10 years, even if there is no growth, to help clubs install seats and cover their terraces."

The Trust, which is supported by Littlewoods, Vernons and Zetters from their spot-the-ball competitions, estimates that it will give £75 million to professional football over the next 10 years. Of this, at least £50 million can be expected to be directed at the ground improvements.

Since the Trust was set up in 1979, it has helped the game both to comply with the needs of safety and also to combat hooliganism. Last season, it spent £1,546,083 on police costs inside League grounds.

However, despite the news from the Football Trust, there are serious financial implications for the game. Arthur Sandford, who takes up the post as the Football League's chief executive on Thursday, predicted extinction for many smaller clubs.

"There is a very real possibility some of the smaller clubs living a hand-to-mouth existence will not be

able to afford the cost of improvements. If they cannot, like any other branch of industry, they will probably go to the wall."

"I would personally be very sad to see that. One of the first things I will be doing on Thursday will be to sit down with other League officials and try to work out an action plan."

Sandford gave the report a "cautious welcome" and questioned the timing for the introduction of all-seater grounds.

He said: "I am concerned about the practicalities of it. Clubs wishing to retain their present capacities may want to build new grandstands and that may not be possible for the start of next season."

"The question is where will the money come from? There will be no point in throwing good money after bad and some clubs may look at abandoning present grounds. It may be better to wait two or three years for a new ground."

A typical reaction came from Jim Thompson, the chairman of Maidstone United, promoted to the fourth division from the GM Vauxhall Conference last year, who share the Watling Street ground of Dartford.

Thompson said: "Our capacity at the moment is 6,500, which will be cut by 20 per cent at a cost to us of £400,000. Then, because people cannot sit in the rain, our two open ends will have to be covered at a further cost of £30,000."

"As we have already spent around £600,000 on getting into the League, our costs have been cushioned. Our

problems are not as bad as other clubs will face. I am totally opposed to the concept of all-seater stadiums. I believe this is an interference with personal liberties."

"I think that for some clubs, like Stockport and Reading, with huge open terracing, implementing the report will be a nightmare. Admission prices may well have to go up because someone has to foot the bill."

Graham Mackrell, the secretary of Sheffield Wednesday at whose Hillsborough ground the disaster occurred, said the report was "pretty much" what he had expected.

He said that the important items like the all-seater facilities "are something which football has to address itself to." Sheffield Wednesday have 23,000 seats. "I pity other clubs like Barnsley, which have only 2,000 seats," he said.

Asked if Hillsborough would become an all-seater stadium, he said: "Well, if the report is to be implemented, we shall comply. But a large number of our supporters enjoy watching from the stands. At the game against Everton on Sunday we had 15,000 on the 'Kop'. They clearly enjoyed going there because that's where they want to stand."

He said it could be expensive to convert the terracing to seats, but development work had already been undertaken when the 'Kop' was reconstructed. The club has yet to decide whether to re-develop the stand at Leppings Lane, where the 95 spectators died.

"As we have already spent around £600,000 on getting into the League, our costs have been cushioned. Our

Kelly enthusiastic over Hillsborough report

By Louise Taylor

The final report by Lord Justice Taylor on the Hillsborough tragedy was greeted with a chorus of acclaim from the football authorities yesterday. The response of Graham Kelly, chief executive of the Football Association was typical. "We welcome the report wholeheartedly, it is excellent. It addresses the major issues affecting football for the foreseeable future admirably," he said.

Kelly stressed that football's enthusiasm for the report would not be purely passive. "We will pursue the recommendations with the utmost vigour," he added. "As far as new grounds go, the FA is already talking to two or three clubs about re-locating. We have a partnership with British Aerospace, who have a subsidiary construction company, Ballast Nedam, which could become involved in helping us in this area."

The FA also has a design committee, and we will help clubs by liaising over plans for ground improvements and will be all-seated by 1994.

Joe Ashton, the Labour MP for Bassetlaw, is likely to be elected the new chairman of the House of Commons All-Party Football Committee at its annual meeting tonight.

Ashton, whose entry in the Register of MPs' interests describes "two shares in Sheffield Wednesday FC (no dividend paid since 1935)", is challenging the present chairman, Tom Pendry, the Labour MP for Stalybridge and Hyde. Members of the 60-strong group were last night predicting that Ashton would have a comfortable victory.

Bill Milliechip, the FA chairman, said: "Until we are all-seated we have no chance of hosting a World Cup. It is a question of re-educating the public. The League's President, said: "All-seater stadiums have got to be good for the game, certainly the first and second divisions."

League clubs have an annual turn over of approximately £150 million, with £100 million collected at the turnstiles, and while the authorities would welcome tax concessions, there is a consensus that football will have to pay the bill for the conversion to 100 per cent seating. Fox said: "There is no point in having a team worth a lot of money, but no ground to play on because the club has not got a licence."

Even on the contentious membership issue Kelly was conciliatory. "We feel we had a legitimate case against the national membership scheme, but even though it has been dropped for the moment we will continue to explore the idea of voluntary membership schemes," he said.

"Football clubs already have 610,000 members and it is a concept we must pursue in one form or another. I feel it is indicative that the League continued to hear presentations from computer companies, bidding to install the equipment, last week, when we knew the national membership scheme was not going to go ahead."

Kelly confirmed that recommendations that obscene chanting, the throwing of missiles, trespass onto pitches, and the activities of touts outside grounds on match days, received the full endorsement of the football recommends.

"We could never convert this ground to all-seat and maintain adequate capacity level in the long term," Truscott said yesterday. "Our average gate now is just over 16,500, but that could rise to 18,000 if our recent good form continues this season."

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